FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 032 *18 February 1981*

BULGARIA

Continued Reportage on Visit by Hungary's Lazar C 1
Communique Issued [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 15 Feb] C 1
Todorov Statement [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Feb] C 2
Lazar Statement [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 14 Feb] C 3
Zhivkov Cables Greetings to Nonaligned Countries C 4
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 11 Feb]
Lyudmila Zhivkova, Delegation Leave for India C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Goods Exchange Protocol With Poland Signed D 1
Minister Arrives for Talks D 1
Strougal Receives Karski D 1
Protocol Provisions [Warsaw] D 1
Commentators Assess Polish Sejm Session, Program D 2
Another Stage Ends D 2
Antisocialist Activity D 3
Solidarity Intentions D 3
Dailies Comment on Polish Government Changes D 4
Strengthening Socialism D 4
[Minarik in Bratislava PRAVDA 14 Feb]
'Active Support' [Lipavsky in RUDE PRAVO 16 Feb] D 5
Polish Students' Strikes Delay Return to Normal D 7
All Strikes 'Political' D 7
'Manipulation' of Students D 7
Demands 'Against Society' D 7
Imperialist Aim To Make Poland 'Trojan Horse' D 8
[JJ in ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY 14 Feb]
'Unrealistic Demands' Cause Polish Deterioration D 9
Government, Union Secretariat Discuss Cooperation D 9
[RUDE PRAVO 12 Feb]
French Military Personnel Expelled for Espionage D 11
[RUDE PRAVO 17 Feb]
Gromyko Letter Reveals Soviet Attitudes D 11
'Levelheadedness' [Rovensky in RUDE PRAVO 14 Feb] D 11
American Public Informed D 12
Leaders Address CPCZ District Conferences D 13
Bilak at Presov Conference D 13
Colotka, Hoffmann at Meetings D 13
Hula, Jakes at Conferences D 13
Lenart in Komarno District D 14
Havlin Speaks in Domazlice D 14
PRAVDA Editorial [Bratislava 14 Feb] D 14
Jakes Attends Agriculture Commission Meeting D 16
Assembly Defense, Security Committees Convene D 16
[Bratislava PRAVDA 13 Feb]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Poland's Kania Pays Visit; Communique Issued E 1
Polish Government Receives Pledges of Support E 1
Islamic Summit in Favor of Political Solutions E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Feb]
Willi Stoph Meets With Libya's Al-Maqsi 17 Feb E 2
Trade Protocol for 1981 Signed With USSR E 3
ADN Reports Visitors to FRG Must Exchange Currency E 3
Honecker, Officials Attend SED Bezirk Conferences E 3

HUNGARY

Lessening of Tension in Poland Noted, 'Calm' Work F 1
Gyorgy Lazar Congratulates Poland's Jaruzelski F 1
Korom, Other Officials Attend Soviet Army Ceremony F 1
RCP's Iosif Banc Meets With MSZMP Officials F 1
Kadar Receives Banc [NEPSZABADSAG 13 Feb] F 1
RCP, MSZMP Delegations Talk F 1
Joint Talks Conclude [NEPSZABADSAG 14 Feb] F 2
Austrian CP Chairman To Participate in Discussions F 2
Kadar Receives Franz Muhri F 2
Communique Issued on Visit F 3
Gyorgy Lazar Returns From Visit to Bulgaria F 3
Syrian Ba'th Party Delegation To Discuss Cooperation F 3
Delegation Arrives F 3
Talks Held F 3

POLAND

Kania Meets With Honecker on 17 Feb GDR Visit [cross-reference] G 1
ZYCIE WARSZAWY Comments on Kania Visit to CSSR, GDR G 1
Jaruzelski Signs Decree on Working Hour Norms G 1
LE FIGARO Views '90-Day Truce', 'Domestic Detente' G 3
[Margueritte, 16 Feb]
Ministry Registers New Independent Student Union G 4
Students' Meeting With Rakowski G 4
Gorski Statement on Students G 5
Gorski Registers Association G 7
Other Universities Join Lodz Protest Action 17 Feb G 8
Szczecin Students' Sit-In G 8
Zielona Gora Strike G 8
Principals Urge Agreement G 8
Warsaw PZPR Pledge on Favorable Terms for New TU's G 9
DZIENNIK BALTYCKI on Inadmissability of Repression [Tusk, 9 Feb] G 9
Solidarity Adviser Addresses Audience in Brussels G 10
[Brussels LE SOIR 12 Feb]
Catholic Journalist To Head Solidarity Weekly [Vatican] G 11
First NSZZ Justice Employees' Congress Ends G 12
Debate Continues on Trade Union Draft Bill G 12
Kalabinski Commentary Criticizes Government G 12
Rakowski Comments on Domestic Situation 13 Feb G 13
Veterans, Others Affirm Support for Jaruzelski G 13
Kalabinski Commentary Examines Monetary Crisis G 14
Achievements in Shipbuilding Industry Cited G 14
Illegal Currency Operation, Speculators Described G 15
Gdansk Voivoda Changes Apartment Allocation Rules G 15
Legnica Telecommunications Called Irresponsible G 16
TRYBUNA LUDU on 'Bitter Truth' of Report on Economy G 16
Economic Situation Blamed on Strategic Errors G 17
[DZIENNIK ZACHODNI 9 Feb]

Soviet Embassy Ceremony Honors Polish Generals G 18
Role in Pact Stressed G 18
PRAVDA Comment on Situation in Country Cited G 18
Jaruzelski Receives Soviet, Other Bloc Ambassadors G 19
Honecker Comments in STERN Interview Cited G 19
Foreign Leaders Congratulate Jaruzelski on New Post G 19
Foreign Ministry Official on Nonaligned Meeting G 19
FRG Ministers' Decision on Map Boundaries Scored [Guz] G 20
DZIENNIK BALTYCKI Praises Yugoslav Management System [9 Feb] G 21
Soviet Tractors, Agricultural Equipment Delivered G 21

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Addresses Bucharest Enterprise Meeting H 1
[SCINTEIA 15 Feb]
Ceausescu Meets With Libyan Oil Secretary H 10
Ceausescu Receives Iraqi Industry Minister Tawfiq H 10
Talks End H 11
Verdet Congratulates Jaruzelski on His Appointment H 11
[SCINTEIA 13 Feb]
Madagascar Parliamentary Delegation Departs H 11
RCP Member Vasile Potop's Death Announced [SCINTEIA 13 Feb] H 11

YUGOSLAVIA

Lack of Coordination Seen in U.S. Foreign Policy I 1
Visiting Italian CP Delegation Welcomed by Grlickov I 1
Bulgarian Article on SFRY Historiography Criticized [Sundic] I 2
Book on Balkans Rebuts Bulgarian Contentions I 3
Mojsov Reports on 'Macedonian Question' at Seminar I 3
Mikulic Addresses Meeting on Party's Vanguard Role I 6
Meeting Stresses Marxist Teaching in Schools I 8
LCY's Dragosavac Interviewed on Domestic Conditions I 9
[POLITIKA 11 Feb]
Conference Urges Vigilance Against 'Enemy Activity' I 15
Belgrade LCY Holds Session on Political Report I 15
Appeals for Amnesty for Political Prisoners Rejected I 16
Briefs: Macedonian SAWP Session I 18

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY HUNGARY'S LAZAR

Communique Issued

AU172012 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 15 Feb 81 p 2

[Communique on the visit of Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, to the People's Republic of Bulgaria 12-13 February]

[Text] At the invitation of Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 12 to 13 February 1981.

Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, received Gyorgy Lazar, premier of Hungary. At the meeting, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on Bulgarian-Hungarian relations and on topical issues of the international sitation.

Premier Gyorgy Lazar visited the calculating equipment institute in Sofia.

During the visit, the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic signed a memorandum on the topical tasks of further developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. A long-term trade agreement and a plan on cultural and scientific-technical cooperation for the 1981-85 period were also signed.

The two countries' leaders briefed each other on the progress of socialist construction in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic. They also exchanged information on implementing the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress and 12th MSZMP Congress. Stanko Todorov also briefed his counterpart on the preparations for the 12th BC Congress. They exchanged views on the results of cooperation between the two countries, on the further development of this cooperation and on topical issues of the internat[illegible]al situation.

The two premiers stressed that the cohesion of the two parties, the fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the peoples of our two countries continue to develop and intensify on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism proletarian internationalism, and in the spirit of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty which was renewed in 1969.

The two sides ascertained with satis[illegible]tion that the agreements reached during the visit of a Hungarian party and government delegation to the People's Republic of Bulgaria in June 1979, as well as the tasks laid down in the basic trends of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation and on integration between the two countries for the period up to 1990, are being successfully implemented.

The two government leaders pointed out the dynamic development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic in the economic sector. The two sides expressed their high appreciation of the work accomplished by the Bulgarian-Hungarian Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, and as regards the work of the planning organs in coordinating the 1981-85 national economic plans.

The two premiers noted with satisfaction that the bilateral exchange of goods, which has reached a total of R1 billion during the last 5 years, will continue to develop in a dynamic manner also during the 1981-85 period. Within this period, the total amount of the exchange of goods is expected to increase by more than 50 percent on the basis of the long-term trade agreement signed during the Hungarian premier's visit.

The chairmen of the two countries' Councils of Ministers expressed their high appreciation for the results achieved in specialization and production sharing. They agreed to take measures for further expanding this cooperation in the machine-building, electronics and chemical industry sectors. They will devote efforts to intensifying cooperation on third markets.

The two premiers pointed out that relations between the two fraternal councils are usefully developing in the fields of culture, science and education, and stressed the great importance of the plan on cultural and scientific cooperation for the 1981-85 period signed during the present visit.

In discussing topical issues of the international situation, the two countries' Council of Ministers chairmen stressed that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will also in the future continue to promote their active international activities, and that they will continue to consolidate their unity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries belonging to the socialist community, with the Warsaw Pact and CEMA member-states.

The two premiers expressed their two countries' firm resolve to persist in the struggle for preserving the achievements of detente, disarmament and the consolidation of peace, as well as for preserving international cooperation. The two premiers expressed the readiness of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic to oppose the policy of the imperialist circles and the Chinese leaders who are pursuing the goal of stopping the process of detente and intensifying the arms race even more.

The two premiers stressed, in the spirit of the stand adopted by the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in particular at its 15 May 1980 session, that the two countries will continue to devote consistent efforts for preserving the process of detente and consolidating international peace and security.

The two government leaders declared that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic will actively contribute to implementing the Helsinki Final Act in its entirety. They expressed the hope that the Madrid meeting will achieve agreements for a prompt convening of a military detente and disarmament conference in Europe, as well as for further strengthening European security and cooperation.

The talks between the two premiers proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, in full unanimity of views, and contributed to further intensifying comprehensive cooperation and fraternal friendship between the two countries.

Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, invited Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to pay an official, friendly visit. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Todorov Statement

AU171638 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 81 p 6

[Report on statement by Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, at a press conference with Chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers Lazar held on 13 February 1981 in Sofia after signing the Bulgarian-Hungarian bilateral documents]

[Text] In his statement, Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed that the detailed review of cooperation in all sectors resulted in the statement that this cooperation is developing successfully, and that the tasks assigned by Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Janos Kadar, the first leaders of our two countries, have been successfully implemented.

In the field of political relations, full unanimity of views and actions exists between our two countries, he pointed out. This applies to settling the problems of building a developed socialist society in our two countries, as well as to implementing a coordinated political line internationally by the Warsaw Pact member-countries. This line is directed at consolidating international cooperation and further developing the process of detente regardless of all obstacles on the part of the imperialist forces.

Subscribing to everything Comrade Gyorgy Lazar stated, Stanko Todorov dwelt in detail on certain concrete data which express the dynamic development of cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical sector, and in overfulfilling assigned tasks for the 1976-80 period.

Dwelling on the signing of a long-term trade agreement for the period 1981-85, he pointed out that this agreement envisages an exchange of goods to reach R1.5 billion. However, we think that this does not exhaust our possibilities. We also devoted attention to further developing tourism, to cooperating in the transportation sector, and to even more dynamically developing tourism, and to cooperating in the scientific-technical sector.

The successful development of cooperation between our two fraternal socialist countries is not only to the benefit of the two peoples and countries, but will also contribute to consolidating the power of the fraternal socialist CEMA member-states and Warsaw Pact members, Comrade Stanko Todorov stressed in closing his statement.

Lazar Statement

AU171646 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 81 p 6

[Report on statement by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, at a press conference with Stanko Todorov, held in Sofia on 13 February after signing the bilateral Bulgarian-Hungarian documents]

[Text] After signing the bilateral documents, the two governments leaders made statements to representatives of BTA, and Bulgarian radio and television:

I am by all means satisfied with the talks we conducted with Comrade Stanko Todorov, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar pointed out. These talks were very successful and will contribute to our further cooperation. We had the great honor of meeting Comrade Todor Zhivkov, to whom we conveyed greetings on behalf of Comrades Janos Kadar and Pal Losonczi.

Gyorgy Lazar stressed that it was ascertained during the bilateral talks that the implementation of mutual agreements and the adopted decisions is satisfactory. The fact that the foreign trade exchange of our two countries has doubled during the last 5 years, eloquently speaks for this, the Hungarian premier stated.

Dwelling on the long-term agreement signed, which deals with our mutual relations in foreign trade for the forthcoming 5-year period, Comrade Lazar pointed out that a 50 percent growth is provided for in this agreement. Together with Comrade Stanko Todorov, we mutually outlined the tasks which will be implemented in the field of specialization of production in a number of important sectors, envisaging new progress in ensuring the two countries' and peoples' prosperity.

In reviewing the international situation, full unanimity of views was once again expressed, Comrade Gyorgy Lazar continued. As members of the socialist society, we are convinced that our common aspirations and goals is to further consolidate the unity and cohesion of our socialist community. We support the Soviet Union's initiatives aimed at improving the international situation and taming the arms race, and we express our readiness to coordinate our actions on the international scene.

Comrade Gyorgy Lazar expressed gratitude for the cordial hospitality accorded to him. On behalf of our party and people, I would like to wish further successes to the fraternal people of Bulgaria, who are preparing to mark great events such as the 12th BCP Congress and the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, Comrade Lazar stressed in closing his statement.

ZHIVKOV CABLES GREETINGS TO NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

AU141417 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Feb 81 p 1, 8

[Report on telegram from State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov to Nonaligned Movement Conference: "Unity in the Struggle for Peace--A Supreme Command"--date not given]

[Text] State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement and chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of Cuba, and to Indira Gandhi, prime minister of the Republic of India, expressing cordial congratulations on the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement.

The telegram notes that the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference which opened in New Delhi, the capital of India, and which coincides with the jubilee year of the movement, is being held in an aggravated international situation in which certain imperialist circles are trying to fan the military psychosis, intensify the arms race and achieve military superiority with the purpose of carrying out a position of strength policy and of dictating their willpower over people. Such a policy is a grave threat to peace and security in the world. It is a supreme command to all peace-loving forces in the world to strengthen their unity now in the struggle to avert imminent danger, safeguard and further develop detente, undertake effective steps along the path toward limiting the arms race and toward disarmament and resolve disputed international issues through peaceful means. In this respect, the countries of the socialist community, including the People's Republic of Bulgaria, have proposed a vast program comprising a number of major constructive initiatives, the realization of which will contribute to resolving the most urgent tasks. We believe that the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference will valuably contribute to the consolidation of the international climate, the telegram says.

During the 20 years of its existence, the Nonaligned Movement has confirmed itself as an influential factor in world politics and now contributes to a great extent to the strengthening of world peace and international security, to the successes in the struggle against imperialism as well as in fully liquidating colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and also to the promotion of social progress.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has steadily supported and will continue to support the just aspirations of the developing countries for peace and freedom, for eliminating injustice and exploitation in international economic relations and will expand and deepen friendship and cooperation with the nonaligned countries. The telegram expresses wishes for the successful work of the foreign ministers conference to strengthen the unity of the Nonaligned Movement in the interest of world peace, security and international cooperation.

LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA, DELEGATION LEAVE FOR INDIA

AU171048 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] A Bulgarian cultural delegation has left for India. The delegation is headed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture and BCP Central Committee Politburo member. At Sofia Airport the delegation was seen off by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary; deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture and deputy ministers of foreign affairs; as well as by Deva Baglodi Rao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of India to Bulgaria.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL WITH POLAND SIGNED

Minister Arrives for Talks

LD162310 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Ryszard Karski, Polish minister of foreign trade and maritime economy, arrived in Prague today at the invitation of Andrej Barcak, Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade. The two ministers are to discuss economic cooperation in 1981 as well as its future development in the coming period.

Strougal Receives Karski

LD171634 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today Ryszard Karski, minister of foreign trade and maritime economy of the Polish People's Republic. They talked about the development of foreign trade between Czechoslovakia and Poland in the current year and the years ahead. They concurred in stressing the importance and necessity for a closer economic cooperation between both countries. Large opportunities, which must be utilized purposefully, are offering themselves particularly in the intensification of coordination and specialization in the manufacturing sector, constituting one of the most important ways of raising the effectiveness of the national economy, the technical standard of products as well as a broader exchange of goods. In Prague, the Polish minister attended the signing of a protocol on the exchange of goods and payments between Czechoslovakia and Poland for the current year.

Protocol Provisions

LD172226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Ryszard Najderski dispatch from Prague]

[Text] Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski was received today by Premier of the Federal Goverment of Czechoslovakia Lubomir Strougal. During a cordial and friendly conversation a number of problems were raised concerning the further extension and intensification of economic cooperation between our two countries, and especially intensification of cooperation and specialization of industrial production.

Also today, at the [word indistinct] castle near Prague, a protocol on goods exchange and payments in 1981 was signed in the presence of Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Ryszard Karski, and CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade Andrej Barcak. The protocol provides for the reciprocal exchange of goods totalling Z5.7 billion; that is nearly 16 percent more than stipulated in the initial agreements accepted by the planning commissions of the two countries.

Traditionally, the biggest item--73 percent--in the exchange of goods with Czechoslovakia will come from machines and installations for the further development and modernization of our industries. Also there will be an intensification of reciprocal supplies of market goods. According to the agreements we will receive from Czechoslovakia this year, among other things, 8,000 Skoda automobiles, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, upholstery fabrics, footwear, beer, pharmaceuticals and dental materials. We will also import from our southern neighbors raw materials required by our national economy, such as kaolin, magnetite, steel and iron ingots, as well as 900 tractors. On the other hand, this year Poland will supply Czechoslovakia with clothing, bicycles, sewing machines, folklore goods, sports and tourist goods and 3,000 126-P Fiat automobiles. It should be emphasized that an important item in Polish exports to Czechoslovakia will be provided this year, as before, by buiding and assembly services whose value will reach a total of Z530 million.

COMMENTATORS ASSESS POLISH SEJM SESSION, PROGRAM

Another Stage Ends

LD140010 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The 2-day session of the Polish Sejm ended in Warsaw late last night. Pavel Kopecky, our special correspondent in Warsaw, has written the following commentary on the results of the Sejm's deliberation:

For many reasons it can be said that the latest session of the Sejm has brought to an end another stage in the very complicated sociopolitical and economic development of Poland. This is because the highest Polish legislative body has approved the new premier in the person of the current minister of national defense, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, as well as changes in the composition of the Council of Ministers and the plan and budget for the current year. At the same time, these undoubtedly important decisions for Poland were adopted under a very difficult situation, which the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum characterized as a state in which the basic gains of socialism have been placed in jeopardy.

The Polish communists were led to such an assessment by taking a realistic view of what has been going on in the country during the last few weeks. Manifestations of anarchy have been growing; antisocialist and in many cases counterrevolutionary forces have been galvanized and the economy has stood on the brink of catastrophe. At such a moment, every reasonable decision carries the seal of a historical one.

First reactions to the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and to the Sejm's session that followed bear out that the Polish public has breathed a sigh of relief. Naturally, the crisis has not yet been warded off, but hope has arisen that it gradually will be overcome.

The government statement delivered by the new premier last Thursday contains sufficiently clearly formulated standpoints. With regard to the sociopolitical situation, the government intends to see to it that discipline and order are maintained in the life of society and to ensure that valid laws are respected in the spirit of the constitutional duties.

Regarding the economy, the government has submitted a 10-point program of the most important problems that will have to be resolved in the shortest possible time, in keeping with the plan submitted and approved for the current year. Last year's results do not justify an optimistic outlook and the contents of both the government program and the plan do not conceal this in any way. The principal task is to ensure a level of personal consumption, or in other words, to ensure the basic minimum of, above all else, foodstuffs for all Poles. For this reason, investment in the food industry and in agriculture will be increased. Almost 30 percent of overall expenditures on investment are destined this year for construction of apartments, of which more than 240,000 are to be built.

It will not be possible to safeguard the tasks of foreign trade without further credits. The condition for securing them, however, is restoration of the normal work rhythm and raising the social productivity of work. This also applies to extraction of the most important Polish raw material, coal. Failure to fulfill the planned output of 188 million tons would, in the view of the local experts, mean nonfulfillment or even collapse of the entire plan. The government has pledged itself to create, as far as possible, the most optimal conditions for fulfillment of the tasks; but at the same time it has called, through the mouth of Premier Jaruzelski, on trade unionists and all working people not to allow work stoppages to happen during the next 3 months. It has called for 90 calm working days. At the same time, it has subscribed to the policy of socialist renewal and to the dialogue with society about all important problems. From this, one can conclude that the situation will calm down at least for the time being.

To what extent it will be possible to completely eliminate the counterrevolutionary danger, reduce the consequences of the crisis and meet the basic needs of Polish citizens will not be decided by the government program or the state plan alone but by their implementation and, above all, by highly effective and productive work in all sectors. This is now, without any exaggeration, the order of the day for every Pole.

Antisocialist Activity

LD151520 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 15 Feb 81

[From the "Review of the Week" program presented by Vaclav Papez]

[Excerpt] Important events took place in the Polish People's Republic this week. The Polish Sejm issued a 10-point program which should result in normalization of the situation in the country. It also named a new Council of Ministers led by General Jaruzelski. He said at a press conference in Warsaw that among the main tasks of the government will be implementation of economic reforms, elaboration of a report on the state of the economy, and preparation of a 3-year program of economic stabilization. The foremost need these days is a calm atmosphere for work. It is necessary to put an end to anarchy, to continue the work of renewal, and to secure the elementary conditions for normal functioning of government bodies, production and management institutions and social organizations.

But the antisocialist and counterrevolutionary forces in Poland still are not giving up. They still have their exponents in Walesa's trade unions as well as in other institutions, and are continuing to put forward unrealistic demands, continuing with a destructive, antisocialist and antipeople policy.

Solidarity Intentions

LD162252 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The government program submitted by Poland's prime minister, Wojciech Jaruzelski, last week naturally attracted all-round attention in his own country and abroad. The public in Poland reacted with satisfaction; the working people are giving their full support to it. The government program is being viewed as a step toward restoring Poland's economic stability, toward social and economic reform, toward promoting development leading the country out of crisis and chaos.

Naturally, considerable attention is being devoted to the present attitude assumed by the Walesa-led unions. Today an increasing number of working people are aware of the damage caused by continuing strikes which would only aggravate crisis and chaos in Poland. This explains the great importance attached to the 3-months' strike moratorium proclaimed by the government. Walesa has declared that he is opposed to further strikes but immediately added that he cannot promise abiding by the moratorium without assistance from the government. However, earlier experiences with Walesa's unions have shown that their leaders have so far been opposing any constructive steps taken by the government with a view to overcoming existing difficulties. So far they have always been in favor of destructive trends, of instigating chaos and unrest in Poland. Repeated strikes have weakened the nation's economy and deprived the working people of their social certainty.

According to the REUTER News Agency of Britain, the leader of the Solidarity unions, Lech Walesa, declared that response to the government's appeal will depend on the government's attitude to the demands of the Solidarity unions.

In this way their leaders have again stressed the fact that they apparently desire to jeopardize the government's efforts aimed at overcoming tension and bringing about consolidation.

Developments in Poland will now reveal the actual intentions of the leaders of the Solidarity unions: Whether they are interested in constructive cooperation with the government in removing obstacles and difficulties, or whether they are just interested in prolonging a state of tension and chaos and in pressuring the government toward concessions which would undermine socialism in Poland.

DAILIES COMMENT ON POLISH GOVERNMENT CHANGES

Strengthening Socialism

AU171800 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 81 p 7

[Pavol Minarik commentary in the column "Word on Events": "To Make Peaceful Work Possible"]

[Text] Poland is undergoing a complicated period; it is in great difficulties. According to the Polish press, it lacks 14 million tons of coal, a lot of metals and 225,000 apartments. There is a palpable shortage of goods and food on the domestic market. The situation in the country is so difficult particularly because the considerable wage increase (17 percent) is not balanced by goods deliveries, which have increased only 2.5 percent. The only means for rectifying this state of affairs lies in the united, devoted and organized work of every Pole. This is what the leading representatives of the PZPR and the state are today appealing for, as are the outstanding working collectives and individuals who are dissatisfied with the present state of affairs in the country. The PZPR Central Committee, too, is determined to consistently continue the process of socialist renewal, in keeping with the line formulated at the Sixth and Seventh PZPR Central Committee plenums. At present, the renewal progress is insufficient--as is stressed in the resolution of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum published this Tuesday in Warsaw--and it is being threatened by forces that are, above all, hostile to socialism and the party, and also by the destructive activity of extremist and anarchist elements.

One of the main conditions for solving the accumulated problems and for leading the country out of its present crisis is strengthening the socialist state and improving social and civic discipline. It is necessary, and the Polish comrades realize this, to energetically face up to the attempts at violating the valid legal code and to activities aimed against the state institutions and bodies. These aspects were also in the mind of the PZPR Central Committee when, at the beginning of this week, it recommended Wojciech Jaruzelski for the post of premier, who was approved by the Sejm at its Wednesday session. In the present situation, when tasks in the sphere of state management are becoming increasingly difficult and exacting, the demand that the government be strong and capable of action is justified, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, stated at the Sejm session. In presenting the premier, S. Kania stressed that "at a time when the clouds of danger are hanging over Poland and when the future looming before us promises to be very difficult, Wojciech Jaruzelski is--according to our deep conviction--the best state official whom we can entrust with running the government."

As was announced by PAP, both the PZPR Central Committee and the bodies of the ZSL and SD are of the opinion that W. Jaruzelski's government will be a "government of the same aims as previous governments, but at the same time one using new and more effective and active methods for achieving them."

Already on the second day of the Sejm session, the new Polish premier delivered a statement on the directions of activity of the Government of the Polish People's Republic in the next period.

Apart from other things, he stressed that the losses which the Polish national economy had suffered are too high to make it possible immediately to prevent a further aggravation of the situation in this sphere. The year 1981 will be a critical one, and it will be burdened by a drastic deficit. Exactly for this reason, it is necessary to do everything to alleviate this deficit. At the same time, W. Jaruzelski submitted to the Sejm a 10-point list of problems on which the government will concentrate its activities. In first place will be the supplies of basic commodities to the population, the sharpened control of retail prices for goods and services, and ensured conditions for fulfilling the tasks of housing construction. The government will also direct its efforts toward stopping the decrease in agricultural production, introducing order in investments, fulfilling the planned export tasks, concentrating also on enhancing working discipline, and improving the organization and productivity of work and so forth.

The Polish premier also declared a 3-month interruption of strikes and appealed for intensive work in the interests of arranging the most basic affairs of the Polish economy.

Yesterday we received reports on the first reactions in Poland, which express the hope that the government will resolutely cope with the chaos in the country, as well as with those who are aiding it. "Perhaps we will at last have order again," declared Jerzy Ociepa, a mechanic from the Jelenia Gora plant for corrugated cardboard production. Apart from other things, J. Ociepa said, "We must make it possible for the government to work in peace. This is a hope for the government, but mainly for us."

The counterrevolution is being placed in the pillory of the broad Polish public through a part of the Polish press which has unmasked the true face of antisocialist elements and their aims and methods. Most Poles realize that only socialism ensures for the Polish people the inviolability of just frontiers, and the foundation of a rapid and all-round advance of society. The union with the socialist states has established realistic guarantees for Poland's security. That is why the Polish People's Republic will remain a reliable link of the political-defensive community of the Warsaw Pact.

'Active Support'

AU171900 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Feb 81 p 6

[Jan Lipavsky Warsaw dispatch: "The Condition Is: Calm and Work; Reaction to the Polish Government Program"]

[Text] The government program and the appeal for 90 calm days devoted to work continue to be at the center of Polish public attention. The reaction in plants and institutions expresses active support for this program. The program is most important primarily from the viewpoint of this year's plan fulfillment. Not to fulfill this plan, TRYBUNA LUDU stresses, would mean endangering the working people's social certainties.

A telling testimony of the increasing number of people who have grasped these connections and are identifying themselves with them is the letter of miners from the Jastrzebie mine who have pledged themselves, in view of the palpable coal shortage that is threatening to lead to a power calamity, to work on all Saturdays for the next 3 months, although starting with 1 January 1981, they are entitled to have all Saturdays off throughout the year. A similar spirit resounds from the statement issued by the main leadership of the miners' trade union. And, in fact, a further proof that the premier's appeal corresponds to the conviction of millions is that many industrial plants worked on Saturday, 14 February, although this was a free day. The plants were making up for what they had neglected to do in January. This also applies to the V.I. Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. As in other plants and braches, the people working in the shipyards, in a telegram sent to Premier General Jaruzelski, express their conviction that the next 3 months will not be the only months without strikes.

The local automobile plant and other plants in Bielske Voivodship, where recent strikes cost Z3 billion in production values, were working diligently last Saturday. The same is true about the Wroclaw, Torun, Warsaw, Lodz and other voivodships.

Whereas, according to the PAP report, the medical students at Warsaw University have acceded to the government appeal for a 3-month period without strikes, the Lodz students are insisting on untenable political demands in their negotiations with the government commission.

J. Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, announced Sunday evening on television that, although an agreement had been reached on all basic matters of principle in negotiations with the students and their association, and although the agreement is prepared for signing, the students' representatives did not come to the concluding negotiations and, allegedly, all schools of higher education in Poland are to proclaim a so-called warning strike for Monday, 16 February. As the youth newspaper SZTANDAR MLODYCH wrote on 11 February, it is typical of the entire atmosphere of the negotiations that the students' talks with the government representatives are always preceded by consultations with members of "Solidarity" and of the antistate KOR organization.

Many things indicate that conflicts and tension are not necessarily a thing of the past. After the Saturday session of the government commission that is preparing the new draft law on the trade unions, and following L. Walesa's meeting with Deputy Premier M. Rakowski, who has now come to head the government committee for matters of cooperation with the trade unions, L. Walesa did declare to journalists that he is opposed to strikes. But, he added, it will depend on the government whether calm will reign in the country.

However, it is typical of the situation inside "Solidarity" that, contrary to L. Walesa or the "radical" part of "Solidarity's" leadership, certain regional organizations of "Solidarity" are expressing an unambiguously positive attitude to the premier's appeal. From this it can be assumed that the process of political differentiation inside this organization continues. It is becoming apparent that the "authority" of "Solidarity's" all-state coordinating commission in Gdansk could be debatable, in relation to the individual regional parts of this organization. For instance, the Gdansk center "recommended" declaring 13 February a so-called "day without newspapers." In the end, at the very last moment, it retreated from this plan and canceled the strike. That day all the newspapers were published.

The fact is being confirmed which the Polish communications media have been noting for a long time now: that Polish society and all its parts, including the membership base of "Solidarity," have already become considerably tired of the constant tension. An increasing number of people are adopting a negative attitude toward "Solidarity's" various strike actions. This is also why they are receiving with hope the standpoint adopted by the premier of the Polish People's Republic. His exposition of the government's business-like program, summed up in 10 points which simultaneously are an answer to society's various questions, is being received with the awareness that the government wants to work purposefully and resolutely, that it wants to cooperate with all honest people, and that it wants to realize the conclusions adopted by the preceding three PZPR Central Committee sessions. At the same time, it is being said and written that the trust which the government is soliciting will not depend on the results of its work alone, but also on the attitudes and constructive activity of all parts of "Solidarity," with its all-state coordination commission in Gdansk at the head. It is from this commission, in the first place, that one demands concentration on its own trade union activities and leading its individual organizations in the manner it has pledged in the agreements of last August and September. However, a question mark continues to hang over this demand. So far, up to Sunday, "Solidarity" has not replied to the government's appeal.

POLISH STUDENTS' STRIKES DELAY RETURN TO NORMAL

All Strikes 'Political'

LD171016 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0400 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Despite repeated appeals by the Polish party and state bodies and the Polish public to restore normality in the country, around 2,000 students have begun a strike at Krakow University. Strikes of students at the Lodz and Warsaw Universities are also continuing. Students at Katowice University issued a warning that they would call a strike today. The common denominator of the demands of all the striking students are questions of a purely political character.

'Manipulation' of Students

LD172134 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 2045 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Poland--A little while ago we asked our Warsaw correspondent to tell us how today's events have been reflected in the mass media there:

The characteristic features of today's major events in the Polish People's Republic were featured in the main television news here tonight. Today's visit by Comrade Stanislaw Kania to the GDR and his meeting with Erich Honecker, just as his recent visit to Prague, are being assessed as a further intensification of comradely relations between the two parties and states. Second place is given to the situation in the country, and as pointed out in the television news, there is partial normalization. Public response shows that after the tension of the past months most people in the country welcome the possibility of working normally and honestly.

But unrest continues, nevertheless. It was brought about primarily by groups of students at the universities in Lodz, Poznan, Krakow, and now even in Warsaw. I was interested by a survey taken by a television news reporter this afternoon on the campus of Warsaw University, where most of the students--by and large--did not even know why the strike had been declared, and why some of those who declared it arrogate for themselves the right to speak of their behalf, and why they--the students--were not able to study, sit for their examinations, and so forth.

It is hard to believe that these are student strikes if many students want to study and do not even know why there is a strike, and when the present union of Polish students has come out against such actions.

But it is also known that Lech Walesa and his trade unions have declared they support the strike. Even though the forms of this support are not precisely known it is not difficult to guess what they are.

If Solidarity is today displaying some sort of restraint, and after last week does not want to and is even unable to come out into the open, it has secured a Trojan horse in the form of groups of university students. So, if there is a student strike in Poland the following characterization would be more appropriate: It is a strike in which Polish students are being manipulated.

Demands 'Against Society'

LD171834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Even though the appointment of a new premier and the announcement of the government program have encountered a positive response among the Polish public certain disconcerting aspects still remain. Here is our Warsaw correspondent Frantisek Sojka:

The youth daily SZTANDAR MLODYCH recently published a survey among its readers asking their views on the appointment of the new chairman of the Council of Ministers, Wojciech Jaruzelski and on his policy statement.

Comrade Jaruzelski's sincere words, concealing nothing, met with a wide response among the working people, a response which took the wind out of the sails of, and, it appears, surprised, the leadership of Walesa's trade unions. They will now have to think hard about finding new ways and means of substituting their past negativist policy which a priori rejects all proposals and steps taken by the government and leads to the dissemination of anarchy and triggers off further strikes.

The understanding which the majority of Polish working people have shown for this reality is in stark contrast with the continuing discussions fostered by certain circles in Walesa's trade unions on the problems in the countryside which persist in Rzeszow, and with the continuing students' strike in Lodz and in some other towns. The students' strike, which has now been going on for several weeks, and more particularly some of the demands put forward, overstepping the boundaries of academic life, are creating increasing bitterness among the public which is anxious to restore peace and order.

Communists at the Huta Warszawa, in an open letter to the students, have said quite clearly that they consider their strike an attempt to shirk work and the fulfillment of their duties, and that no one, least of all the students, has the right to speak on their behalf.

The following question is being asked with increasing frequency: In whose interest is it to stir up unrest at the universities now that the situation in the factories has calmed down? The view is being expressed that in many instances the students first go on strike and only submit their demands later. No wonder, therefore, that people maintain with increasing vehemence that the students' demands are directed against society for which they have so far done nothing, that this is a campaign which, at present, is in sharp contrast with endeavors to restore calm and order.

IMPERIALIST AIM TO MAKE POLAND 'TROJAN HORSE'

AU171607 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 14 Feb 81 p 2

[Commentary signed (JJ): "Against Poland's Enemies"]

[Text] One of our readers has written us a letter in which he asks what the "Solidarity" trade union is actually after in Poland, when the leading role in the country is played by the PZPR. And what actually is the counterrevolutionary group KOR (the so-called Committee for Social Self-Defense), led by Jacek Kuron, an "adviser" to Walesa's so-called trade unions, after?

It is sufficient to ponder the declaration of the new Polish premier, W. Jaruzelski, in the Sejm on Thursday. What did he emphasize? In the first place that People's Poland is and will remain among the forces of socialism. Poland will remain a reliable link of our community--the Warsaw Pact--and it will not deprive itself of the feeling of security given to it by socialism.

This is no wonder. It is enough to listen to the incendiary radios from Western Europe for the ordinary man to understand that Poland is to become the "Trojan horse" against the socialist community, that these broadcasts are open interference in the affairs of that country, and that Mr Kuron--because of his hostile stance vis-a-vis the Soviet Union--is a hero to them. Therefore it is no coincidence that the current American administration--but let us name names, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig, a former general--is trying to smuggle the "Polish theme" into the Soviet-American dialogue as some sort of a condition for successful negotiations, as Comrade Gromyko mentions in his letter sent to his American counterpart at the end of January.

These imperialist circles would love to have Poland in incessant turmoil to facilitate their anti-Soviet and antisocialist campaign, a campaign against the closest neighbors, because their socialist systems, tranquillity and the levelheadedness of the people of these countries is a thorn in their side. The new chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Comrade Jaruzelski, justifiedly expressed a different view in his government declaration. He declared a 3-month moratorium on strikes and appealed to all working people for intensive work. At the same time, he does not shun cooperation with trade unions--but in a constructive spirit. After all, the economic and political damage caused by the strikes is immense.

What is involved is the deepening of the offensive drive of the party and all patriotic forces and society against the enemies of People's Poland.

'UNREALISTIC DEMANDS' CAUSE POLISH DETERIORATION

LD171454 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] In Poland, the country's economic difficulties are shown painfully above all on the home market where the balance continues to deteriorate. There are growing problems with foodstuffs and dangerous inflationary tendencies. Supplies of certain kinds of industrial products are also unsatisfactory. The reason for this unfavorable development in Poland is, in addition to the current economic problems, above all the several-months-long wave of strikes organized by the Walesa trade union organization which is trying to take advantage of the population's dissatisfaction to push through unrealistic demands. Its irresponsible attitude is causing further difficulties to the government which has been calling for increased production and better work discipline in all areas of the Polish national economy.

GOVERNMENT, UNION SECRETARIAT DISCUSS COOPERATION

AU131525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Feb 81 pp 1, 2

[CTK report on the 11 February joint session of the Central Trade Union Council (CTUC) Secretariat and CSSR Government Presidium, in Prague: "The Expansion of Collaboration Among State, Economic and Trade Union Bodies"]

[Text] Prague, 11 Feb (CTK)--This Wednesday a joint session of the CTUC Secretariat and CSSR Government Presidium was held on the CTUC premises.

It checked on the results of the May 1980 session, which had dealt with deepening cooperation in implementing the economic and social program of the 15th CPCZ Congress, and in preparing the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It unanimously stated that the session had contributed toward expanding and improving collaboration among the state, economic and trade union bodies. This was positively reflected in a more energetic solution of the problems under discussion; in the concentrated efforts to fulfill the national economic tasks last year, in the spirit of the conclusions adopted by the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session, and in the development of the working people's activity in the period of preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The joint session discussed the key questions of further economic development in 1981 and in the following years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which continue to require the lasting and extraordinary attention of our state, economic and trade union bodies. The session particularly dealt with the state of ensuring the Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management and the Plan of National Economic Development for 1981. It again reminded the ministries and general management offices of their responsibility for a speedier elaboration of the principles of the Set of Measures under the specific conditions of economic production units and enterprises, and also the elaboration of the 1981 plan, so that collective contracts can be concluded according to the principles upheld by the CSSR Government and CTUC, and so that the collectives are acquainted in time with their specific tasks and the possibilities contained in the principle of applying material interests and the fund of cultural and social needs, where the new principles already proceed from the Set of Measures.

The CSSR Government Presidium and CTUC Secretariat concordantly see the basic condition for achieving the exacting indexes of the 1981 plan in creating all-round prerequisites for yet more efficient working people's creative initiative, which is broadly developing in honor of the 16th CPZC Congress. The CTUC Secretariat and the government Presidium stress that the ministries and economic production units must speedily conclude their breaking down of the plan, and must ensure its discussion with the working people.

One of the important tasks this year is also the consistent implementation of measures to increase deliveries and enhance the quality of certain consumer goods, and to improve the utilization of raw materials. Even though the steps for smoother deliveries to the domestic market which had already been agreed on are gradually being taken, it is still necessary to step up the efforts of producers and the trade branch, particularly for eliminating the shortcomings in commodities offered for everyday use.

The session's agenda also included a complex of social questions. It again critically dealt with deliveries of protective working aids. It is necessary to implement the adopted measures yet more resolutely, both in the planning and production sphere, as well as improving medical care services and regular deliveries of medical drugs.

The government and CTUC adopted the joint conclusion that systematic attention must be devoted to developing overtime work; that a long-term program of reducing overtime must be worked out for the Seventh 5-Year Plan in the ministerial branches, with the trade unions' participation; and that, through better organization of work, prerequisites must be established for better utilizing the fund of working hours. It was also agreed that the CSSR Government and CTUC would enhance control over the solution of living-environment problems in the basin area of the north Bohemian region and in certain other selected localities.

In the interests of better satisfying the working people's needs, the session at the same time assessed the situation in supplies to plant feteterias, the possibilities for improving it, and the conditions for expanding caterin, y plant cafeterias.

The government and CTUC agreed to support further improving and building the material technical base of selective recreation of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement [TRUM] in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. In the interests of further developing, expediently building and particularly effectively using the facilities of enterprise recreation, they will adopt joint principles which will be binding for the state and economic bodies and trade unions when they ensure this important sphere of care for the workers and other working people and their families.

The session of the CSSR Government Presidium and CTUC Secretariat also devoted great attention to the set of problems with a broader, all-social impact, which are closely bound to the further development of socialist democracy: particularly to increasing the working people's participation in production management, implementing the legitimate rights of TRUM plant committees and higher trade union bodies, as well as increasing the trade unions' participation in deciding on the key matters of the working people's living standards and social certainties.

In keeping with the Federal Assembly declaration of last May on ensuring the trade union rights in Socialist Czechoslovakia, it is necessary to constantly improve and strengthen the foundations of cooperation between state, economic and trade union bodies also in the labor code sphere.

The CSSR Government Presidium and CTUC Secretariat expressed the resolve to continue jointly solving all important matters in fulfilling the exacting tasks of 1981. They will comprehensively support the creative initiative with which the working people are welcoming the 16th CPCZ Congress, and establish prerequisites for realizing its conclusions for further developing the national economy and comprehensively developing the society.

FRENCH MILITARY PERSONNEL EXPELLED FOR ESPIONAGE

AU181059 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Feb 81 p 3

[CTK report: "They Conducted Espionage Activity; Members of the French Embassy's Military Section Asked To Leave CSSR"]

[Text] Prague, 16 Feb--In December 1980, members of the military section of the French Embassy in Prague knowingly violated traffic regulations and penetrated into an off-limits military area in Central Bohemia where they carried out proven and documented intelligence-gathering activity.

A few days ago, members of the French Embassy's military section again violated traffic regulations and penetrated a clearly marked out-of-bounds military area in northern Bohemia where they carried out intelligence-gathering activity, again fully proven and documented.

In this connection, a spokesman of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the activity of the members of the French Embassy's military section was at variance with the universally recognized norms of international law, provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Czechoslovak laws. The Czechoslovak side has drawn conclusions from this repeated impermissible activity. As a result, it has asked the French Embassy that the members of the military section leave the CSSR within an appropriate period of time.

At the same time, the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs sharply protested against the groundless demand of French authorities that two members of the CSSR Embassy's military section in Paris leave France.

GROMYKO LETTER REVEALS SOVIET ATTITUDES

'Levelheadedness'

AU171527 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 14 Feb 81 p 7

[Dusan Rovensky commentary: "Levelheadedness in Contrast With Hysteria"]

[Text] There have been two events in recent hours, and yet--how greatly different they are. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger excluded the possibility of an early resumption of talks with the Soviet Union on arms limitation, until--allegedly--the United States arms itself to such an extent "to be able to negotiate from a position of greater military strength." In an interview with UPI he also said he does not think that "immediate negotiations with the Soviet Union would benefit the United States." Thus is the stance of a member of the ruling Washington circle on negotiations about an important issue such as arms limitation, a problem which by its importance exceeds the framework of bilateral relations.

At about the same time the answer of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig was published reaffirming the USSR's willingness to negotiate with the United States and expressing regret that the issue of improving American-Soviet relations has not as yet become the subject of the Reagan administration's attention.

Yes, this is how the Soviet Union and the United States conduct themselves. At a time when statements resound from the mouth of more than one representative of the new American Government smacking of the period of the worst "cold war" and when the American Government adopts decisions that are escalating tension, the USSR reacts calmly and levelheadedly.

The calmness and levelheadedness of the Soviet Union are the expression of the firm conviction that one can also conduct a dialogue and find ways leading to reducing tension in the current complex international situation.

Andrey Gromyko's answer reaffirms that the Soviet Union is willing to exchange views with the United States on a broad range of issues. It expresses the hope that a proper place in the Soviet-American dialogue will be given in the future to problems on whose resolution the future of USSR-U.S. relations and the whole international situation greatly depends. And these, in the first place, are the issues connected with arms reduction.

The interviw given to the American news agency by Secretary of Defense Weinberger had quite a different objective. It supported armaments that would result in a changed balance of the USSR and U.S. strategic potential. Only afterward, in the opinion of the member of the Washington cabinet--and not only in his--should the path to a dialogue be opened.

This is perverted thinking. Even in the past, when the balance of forces was different, one could not negotiate with the Soviet Union from the position of strength. This is less possible today.

American Public Informed

LD151516 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 15 Feb 81

[From the "Review of the Week" program presented by Vaclav Papez]

[Excerpts] Last Thursday, the U.S. State Department spokesman expressed his regrets with regard to the publication by the Soviet Embassy in Washington of Andrey Gromyko's letter to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig. He claimed the principle of confidentiality in diplomatic relations was broken. According to the habits prevailing in Washington for quite some time he totally avoided the basic fact that the Gromyko letter was published only after the publication and propagandistic misuse of Secretary Haig's letter to Moscow, seen in Moscow as the first warning message of the Reagan administration to the USSR.

It is clear that only one aim has been followed: To show the Americans and the West European allies that America is coming forward with an initiative, and not just any sort of initiative, either.

The Soviet foreign minister gave a very clear, concrete and exhaustive reply, and this is the cause of Washington's regrets. The American public has been informed of the real attitude of the USSR to a number of topical international issues by means of an official document which can in no way be improved upon or distorted. U.S. President Reagan, his Secretary of State Haig, Secretary for Defense Weinberger and other official figures--not to mention the press--are blazoning abroad that the USSR, they say, is supporting international terrorism, and that it welcomed the capture of the American hostages in Tehran. And suddenly, Americans are learning from the Soviet diplomatic dispatch that it was exactly Moscow who protested the detention of the American hostages, it was Moscow who appealed more than once to the Iranian leadership for the consistent implementation of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic immunity, and that it was the USSR who struggled for the solution of the hostages issue in the United Nations.

American accusations with regard to Afghanistan have been made up in the same way. Andrey Gromyko again recalled the Soviet Government's attitude to the issue in his letter: Whenever armed invasions of Afghanistan from abroad come to an end, as well as any other interference in the internal affairs of the country, the reasons which led to Soviet military help for Afghanistan will also cease to apply.

In the conclusion of his letter, Andrey Gromyko appealed to the United States to begin discussions on all important international issues, and expressed the hope that such discussions will actually take place. So, no strong words in reply to words of the Americans, but a deeply responsible attitude and a constructive approach.

When we finish reading Gromyko's letter, we come to understand Washington's indignation. From the viewpoint of Washington, this is not an enviable situation; particularly if we consider that at a time when the USSR is again proposing talks, the United States is increasing its pressure on its West European allies to further increase their military expenditure. Mr Haig said this week that the 3 percent increase in military expenditure by the NATO states accepted earlier is no longer sufficient. The West German press noted that Pentagon chief Weinberger spoke three times in the last 10 days about the need to produce the neutron bomb and deploy it in the West European states. All this under the pretext of the alleged Soviet threat.

LEADERS ADDRESS CPCZ DISTRICT CONFERENCES

Bilak at Presov Conference

LD150040 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation to the district conference in Presov is led by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. The 485 delegates were not satisfied with assessing the successful implementation of the tasks of the 15th congress. They also spoke in the discussion on how to utilize reserves in the forthcoming, more demanding period.

In the late afternoon Comrade Bilak contributed to the discussion. He pointed out that the tasks which are awaiting our society will require more creative endeavors, require better political-educational work, necessitate increasing the standards of management and require a high level of discipline in every workplace. The development of the economy is unthinkable without the more effective utilization of science and technology and without the consistent deepening of economic integration with the USSR and the other socialist countries.

Colotka, Hoffmann at Meetings

LD160930 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Excerpts] At the party conference in the city of Kosice, a speech was delivered by Peter Colotka, leader of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, member of the Presidium. He emphasized the importance of the district surrounding Kosice, which represents the agricultural hinterland of Kosice and is an important base for the agricultural production of the east Slovak region.

Comrade Colotka also praised the merits of the communists and workers in the extraction of gravel sand, and in the production of concrete. He stressed the correctness of the conclusions in the report delivered on the necessity to further expand the fodder base, intensify production of sugar beet--and with regards to the Kosice agglomeration--increase animal, vegetable and fruit production. Therefore, apart from the field production of vegetables, vegetables will also be produced under foil covers on at least 40 hectares of the district. At the party conference in Plzen, Karel Hoffmann, head of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation, Presidium member and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, thanked all communists for their self-sacrificing work in fulfilling the tasks of the sixth 5-year plan and also for the enormous development of working initiative in honor of the 16th party congress.

Hula, Jakes at Conferences

LD152148 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Editor Lubos Lidicky roundup on 14 February district party conferences]

[Excerpt] The conference of communists of Most District was addressed by Vaclav Hula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium.

He referred to problems of the development of the national economy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, stressing the exacting nature of both the internal and external conditions in which this 5-year plan will be realized. Regarding Most District, Comrade Hula said that the party and state bodies are paying due attention to its needs both in making provisions for successful coal mining and the construction of apartments and civic amenities as well as for improving the environment.

The conference of communists of Benesov District was attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. He paid tribute to the results communists of the district have achieved in the realization of the conclusions of the 15th party congress. He stressed the importance of the good work of farmers in ensuring self-sufficiency in food production. Despite the fact that overall agricultural output increased by 9 percent in our country in the last 5-year plan, there still exist considerable possibilities in particular for ensuring that crop production does not lag behind livestock. As Comrade Jakes stressed, the solution calls primarily for the priority development of crop production, the need to devote greater attention to reducing harvest losses, to conservation and storage and utilization of feedstuffs.

Lenart in Komarno District

LD151322 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 2100 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] At the end of the first day of the Komarno District party conference, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, visited the people working on the second shift at the Gabor Steiner shipyard. He watched the production of river and sea freighters and bucket dredgers.

Havlin Speaks in Domazlice

LD142002 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Contributions to discussions during the first day of district and municipal district conferences of the CPCZ and the CPSL have been directed at raising the effectiveness and quality of work, the standards of management, organizational and political-education activity as well as at solving and overcoming in a determined way existing shortcomings.

Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke during a discussion at the party conference of Domazlice District. He pointed out the essential need to raise the party's ability to take action, above all by way of the high degree of moral quality and the steadfastness of character of every communist. At the same time he paid tribute to the endeavor of communists in Domazlice District to improve the quality of the membership base as well as to place party cadres in various posts and localities in a thoughtful manner and with due consideration to long-term prospects. Communists at all places of work, said Comrade Havlin, must strive to ensure that each plant, working collective as well as each individual worker does as much as possible for a successful economic and social outcome of the seventh 5-year plan.

PRAVDA Editorial

AU172050 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In a United and Responsible Manner"]

[Excerpts] The annual meetings of members of basic organizations and all-plenary meetings, as well as all-factory, enterprise, city and local party conferences have ended. We have entered the next phase of preparations for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Today, more than 25,000 delegates and several thousand guests will take their places at 66 district party conferences in the CSSR to responsibly appraise how the party's district organizations have realized the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress; to analyse the positive results achieved; to assess the general management, political-organizational, ideological and cultural-educational work; to find the causes of possible lags, of the failure to fulfill the tasks or other failures; and to find more effective possibilities, new forms and methods of work, so as to shape or consolidate the basis for more consistently fulfilling the tasks which will be approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress, and in order to make as striking as possible the final results of our efforts to build an advanced socialist society and further consolidate and develop it.

The Communist Party is the revolutionary, conscious-minded and organized vanguard of the workers class, the leading and directing force of socialist society. It is the highest form of political organization. Within this system, the party's district organizations represent an important and irreplaceable part which forges the basic dialectic links between the party's higher bodies and the broad member base.

In the past days and weeks, every party member and candidate member had the opportunity to express his opinion on realizing the party's policy, and the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress and of CPCZ Central Committee sessions, at the party's annual member meetings. It must be stressed that their course was mostly very successful. The activity of the ranks was expressed not only in the fact that more than 95 percent of all party members and candidate members attended the annual member meetings, but also in the active solution of businesslike problems and in the critical and demanding assessment of the present results of the party's work. However, the situation must not be idealized. There are quite a few problems which demand specific and businesslike solutions, not only in the economic sphere, but also in political-organizational, ideo-educational and mass-political work. There are great reserves in cadre work, too.

The party's district committees have an irreplaceable function in regulating the increase and the social structure of party members and candidate members. As the survays since the 15th CPCZ Congress show, we achieved significant results even in this sphere. The Communist Party has increased in numbers, its worker core has consolidated and strengthened. Its age structure has improved. The party's member base was consolidated through interviews during the exchange of membership cards which took place during the period since the last district conferences. At present more than 40 percent of the total number of party members and candidate members joined the party after we had overcome the critical development in the seventies. The party has been rejuvenated in its age structure. These changes place great demands on consistent ideo-educational and political work with every party member and candidate member, so that each of them deeply masters not only the foundations of scientific ideology, but also is capable of implementing Marxism-Leninism when realizing the party's policy; so that each of them becomes a consistent socialist patriot and internationalist.

Every district party organization has many specifid local problems and tasks; but work among the people, and with the people, is the common and decisive feature. Up to now the party's historical experience has unambiguously confirmed that the secret of all and any of its successes in implementing its program and resolutions lies in close ties with the broad working people's masses, and in the constant improvement of the level of their socialist awareness and working activity. Today, we have all the prerequisites for continuing this positive development. We must just make more comprehensive use of them. Not only our neighbors' experience but also our own experience shows that the efforts of our class adversaries are tactically and strategically oriented toward leading the party into isolation from the broad working people's strata; toward weakening the party ideologically, politically and organizationally, and toward making it incapable of action.

We must not permit this, because this was one of the sources of the critical development in our party and society after the 13th congress, as the "lessons" emphatically pointed out. We must constantly revert to the analysis, conclusions and suggestions of this document, so as to be capable of finding more effective and offensive forms and methods of party work, and of unceasingly consolidating the party's unity and action ability and its close ties with the broad working people's masses.

The party's district conferences are being held under favorable conditions. The party is united ideologically, organizationally and with respect to its action ability. It has consolidated, and continues to consolidate its ranks with a positive program. On the basis of ideological and organizational unity, the party's action ability and leading role in all spheres of our life were yet further enhanced after the 15th CPCZ Congress. That is also why the district conferences can today start their negotiations on a qualitatively new level, where it is possible to reflect about new paths, means and forms; about how we ensure the fulfillment of tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress; how to proceed with greater speed and effectiveness; and how to make more effective use of those enormous merits of the socialist system and its reserves so that the society develops more and more dynamically toward greater perfection and riches.

JAKES ATTENDS AGRICULTURE COMMISSION MEETING

LD171020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee's commission on agriculture discussed the implementation of the decisions of the 13th session of the party Central Committee at a meeting in Prague today. The meeting, which was attended by Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, stressed the active approach of agricultural enterprises to increasing self-sufficiency, the utilization of reserves and reduction of losses, the priority expansion of crop production, cattle breeding and the quicker introduction of scientific and technical development. The meeting further underlined the need to simplify planning, to limit administrative work, apply financial autonomy accounting procedures (khozrashchot) and reinforce the profitability of enterprises. The commission then discussed measures to raise the production of sugarbeets and potatoes in the Seventh 5-Year Plan, preparations for spring work and the fulfillment of procurement targets in livestock production.

ASSEMBLY DEFENSE, SECURITY COMMITTEES CONVENE

AU172009 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 13 Feb 81 p 8

[CTK report: "Federal Assembly Committees' Negotiations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--The defense and security committees of the two Federal Assembly chambers met yesterday on the premises of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague for a joint session chaired by V. Vedra, committee chairman and deputy chairman of the Chamber of Nations. The deputies dealt with the problems of further international detente in the world, and above all in Europe, particularly from the viewpoint of the current negotiations at the Madrid meeting. Apart from other things, they stressed the inevitability of expanding the process of political detente to the military sphere. A detailed exposition of these matters of current international relations as submitted by M. Jablonsky, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs. The deputies also appraised the activity of defense and security committees during the recent third electoral period, and approved the method of discussing for the state final account for 1980.

POLAND'S KANIA PAYS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD171844 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 17 Feb 81

["Communique on a Friendly Meeting of Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania"--ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 17 Feb (ADN)--At the invitation of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee visited a place near Berlin of 17 February 1981.

During the meeting, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, Comrades Erich Honecker and Stanislaw Kania briefed one another on the situation in their countries and on SED and PZPR activities. They discussed trends in the development of relations between both parties and states and exchanged views on some international questions, the foreign policy of both states and questions of the international workers' movement. Comrade Erich Honecker gave an account of SED preparations for its coming 10th congress, a major event for GDR communists and for the people as a whole.

Comrade Stanislaw Kania explained the conclusions of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum, by which it is sought to strengthen socialism and the party and to extricate the country from its difficult crisis situation.

Both leaders expressed their concern at the aggravation of the international situation as a result of the arms drive policy stepped up by aggressive imperialist circles, and came out strongly against all attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of the community of socialist states.

Both men emphasized their determination to contribute actively to the improvement of the international climate, the strengthening of peace, the continuation of detente and the development of international cooperation, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, fraternal friendship and ties with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the community of socialist states. They noted that the development and strengthening of the fraternal relations between the GDR and the Polish People's Republic is of great importance for both countries and peoples. The GDR affirmed its full support for the proposal by the Polish People's Republic to convene a conference in Warsaw on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The talks conducted during the friendly meeting showed the agreement of the views of both parties on all fundamental issues. The conviction was expressed that they will be a major contribution to the development of mutual cooperation in the interests of both states, socialism and world peace. In the evening, Comrade Stanislaw Kania returned to Warsaw.

POLISH GOVERNMENT RECEIVES PLEDGES OF SUPPORT

LD172256 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1147 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (ADN)--Working people from the whole country, according to PAP, are sending their best wishes to the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, and are expressing their support for his government's program.

The Jastrzebie colliery, for example, writes that it attaches "particular hopes" to his appointment. The collective, members of Solidarity, have decided to support the government's program by working voluntarily on their free Saturdays for 3 months. They appealed to other collieries to support their initiative.

The Lenin shipyard has reacted to Jaruzelski's appointment "with approval and trust." His "statement, delivered in such an open manner," has convinced them "that the conditions for calm life and work will be created in the country and that they will not be restricted to the period of 90 days mentioned in his statement. On our side, we will do everything to fulfill our main obligations." The telegram is signed by the director, the first secretary of the PZPR factory committee, the Solidarity chairman, and others.

In full agreement with Jaruzelski's appeal to work clamly and intensively for 90 days, the collective of the building and assembly works Budochem in Radom has decided to fulfill the obligations, which are made clear in Jaruzelski's speech at the Sejm, in a proper manner. It has appealed to other factories to support the government's program through productive and well-organized work.

ISLAMIC SUMMIT IN FAVOR OF POLITICAL SOLUTIONS

AU131724 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Feb 81 p 6

[Reply to question by reader Marina Berger on the results of the recent Islamic summit conference]

[Text] This time the heads of government of the Islamic countries met--the third summit conference of the group--for working meetings between 26-28 January in the Saudi Arabian mountain town At-Ta'if, about 90 km east of Mecca. Of the 42 members--countries with a total population of 700 million--only the leading representatives of 37 countries and of the PLO participated in the meetings. Iran, Libya, Afghanistan and Egypt were not represented. Since the group which is mainly linked by common religion is composed of countries with different levels of development and different political orientations, the positions on many international fundamental questions diverge. Therefore, it was noted with interest that the conference clearly gave priority to the continuation of the struggle against Israel's annexation policy and the Camp David conspiracy. The attending heads of government stressed their determination to continue the struggle against the usurpation by Israel of Arab territories by force of arms as well as for a just solution of the Palestinian problem on the basis of implementing the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine under PLO leadership. Characteristically the conference elected Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, as one of the vice presidents.

It was also declared at the conference that continued support of Israel by the United States would be regarded as a hostile attitude toward the Islamic world.

Among other things the so-called "Afghanistan question" was again on the agenda of the summit meeting. The resolution which corresponds with the attitude known from earlier conferences shows that the organization increasingly advocates political solutions.

The organization of the Islamic countries will continue its efforts to settle the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran within the framework of a commission.

Although the contradictions within the organization were clearly evident at the meeting, the results revealed that most participants will not let themselves be harnessed to the cart of imperialist policy and are giving greater priority to their national interests. The documents reflect the wish of the peoples of Islamic religion to solve controversial questions in the currently tense international situation by political means.

WILLI STOPH MEETS WITH LIBYA'S AL-MAQSI 17 FEB

LD172308 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The GDR and Libya want to further strengthen and deepen their relations. As Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph, and Secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industry of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Dr Umar al-Maqsi, emphasized during talks today in Berlin, the position is a satisfactory one.

Particular importance is attached to close economic cooperation within the framework of the two countries' 5-year plans, which run concurrently.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981 SIGNED WITH USSR

LD170910 East Berlin in Russian to the USSR 0800 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The GDR public has welcomed the report that a protocol on trade exchange between the GDR and the USSR for 1981 has been signed in Moscow. On the basis of decisions by the SED and the CPSU concerning further all-round rapprochement between the GDR and USSR, it is envisaged that trade exchange will increase by more than R10 billion. Compared to 1980, this means a 10 percent increase in trade volume.

The GDR will supply the USSR with forging and pressing equipment, fishing ships, railway cars, textiles, furniture, household goods and musical instruments.

From the USSR, the GDR will receive: oil, natural gas, coal, ferrous metals, machine tools, trucks, tractors and microelectronic goods. The GDR and the USSR are each other's largest foreign trade partners.

ADN REPORTS VISITORS TO FRG MUST EXCHANGE CURRENCY

LD141016 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1615 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Bonn, 13 Feb (ADN)--The minimum currency exchange requirement for foreign visitors to the FRG, disclosed by ADN, is embarrassing to Bonn. The phraseology found by the Foreign Office after a day's silence reveals not only uncertainty but basically confirms the ADN report that, according to official statements by FRG missions in India, all Indian citizens intending to visit the FRG for short or business trips, as well as tourists, have to exchange at least DM 50 per day.

According to DPA, a Foreign Office spokesman stated, "There is no compulsory exchange." But the DPA report goes on to say, "It can, however happen, it was reported in Bonn, that border authorities ask foreigners entering the country whether they have sufficient money on them to live in the Federal Republic and to pay for their return journey."

The Bonn Foreign Office's flimsy denial is clearly disproved by the facts given in the documents on hand. A message signed by Dr G. Krueger, from the German-Indian Chamber of Commerce of 18 July 1980, to all members states: "Here follows the text of the message from the German Embassy: 'The embassy informs you that all Indian citizens intending to enter the FRG as short-term visitors, businessmen or tourists require a visa'."

There are five requirements for obtaining such a visa from the FRG Embassy or one of their Consulate Generals, one of them being "sufficient financial resources for their stay in Germany (minimum DM50 per day in travelers checks)."

HONECKER, OFFICIALS ATTEND SED BEZIRK CONFERENCES

LD141130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0844 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Berlin, 14 Feb (ADN)--Ten SED Bezirk delegate conferences on Saturday began their work of making reports and electing area executives. They are attended by delegations of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

A cordial welcome was given by the delegates to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and to Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Konrad Naumann and Wener Jarowinskiy in Berlin; Horst Sindermann and Werner Felfe in Halle; Hermann Axen and Werner Walde in Cottbus; Gerhard Grueneberg and Margarete Mueller in Neubrandenburg; Kurt Hager in Gera; Guenter Mittag in Erfurt; Erich Mueckenberger in Schwerin; Harry Tisch and Inge Lange in Magdeburg; and Paul Verner and Gerhard Schuerer in Karl-Marx-Stadt. In Rostock, where Alfred Neumann and Egon Krenz are expected, the delegates will not begin their work until Saturday afternoon.

LESSENING OF TENSION IN POLAND NOTED, 'CALM' WORK

LD180026 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] In several Polish voivodes the local PZPR committees have consulted on the interpretation of the central resolutions. In Bielsko-Biala, in addition, they are discussing the causes which led to the almost 10-days' strike in the voivode at the end of January. In recent days, the tension in Poland has noticeably diminished and for the first time in a long while reports are coming in of calm productive work. The greater and lesser stoppages are caused not by strikes but by a shortage of materials. At the same time, the strike by Lodz students has been going on for more than 25 days. In support of their action students of the Krakow Jagiellonian University and the mining college also came out on strike, some 2,500 students in all.

GYORGY LAZAR CONGRATULATES POLAND'S JARUZELSKI

LD132359 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Feb (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers has cabled his felicitations to Wojciech Jaruzelski on the occasion of his appointment chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

KOROM, OTHER OFFICIALS ATTEND SOVIET ARMY CEREMONY

LD172354 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The command of the Soviet Southern Group of Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary has held a ceremony on the occasion of the 63rd anniversary of the foundation of the Soviet Army and naval fleet. Present at the ceremony were Mihaly Korom, party Politburo member, Central Committee secretary; Lajos Faluvegi, deputy prime minister; and Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense. On the occasion of the anniversary a film festival began in the House of Soviet Culture and Science in Budapest.

RCP'S IOSIF BANC MEETS WITH MSZMP OFFICIALS

Kadar Receives Banc

AU171647 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Feb 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Janos Kadar Has Received Iosif Banc"]

[Text] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on Thursday received Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee.

The discussion, which was held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, was attended by Miklos Ovari, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. Sandor Rajnai, our country's ambassador in Bucharest, and Victor Boldjan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, were present.

RCP, MSZMP Delegations Talk

AU132045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest, 13 Feb (AGERPRES)--The talks between the delegation of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, led by Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and the delegation of the CC of the HSWP, led by Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the HSWP, concluded in Budapest.

The two delegations informed each other of socialist construction in their countries, examined essential aspects of the development of bilateral collaboration on multiple planes and exchanged opinions on major questions of the current international situation and of the communist working-class movement.

During the talks the two delegations highlighted the good relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation established between the Romanian and Hungarian parties, countries and peoples. The particular importance was stressed of the meeting in Oradea and Debrecen between Nicolae Ceausescu and Janos Kadar for the development and deepening of those relations, satisfaction being expressed at the fact that the understandings covenanted on that occasion were being implemented successfully.

Likewise, the joint wish was expressed to act for the steady development of the collaboration between the RCP and the HSWP, to expand political, economic, technical, scientific and cultural relations as well as the relations in other domains of joint interest.

While in Budapest, Iosif Banc had another interview with Ferenc Havasi, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC of the HSWP.

During the interview, opinions were exchanged on the way in which the agreements covenanted during the Romanian-Hungarian summit meeting in Oradea and Debrecen were implemented. Both sides expressed their wish to expand bilateral economic collaboration through the more efficient capitalization of the existing possibilities with a view to increasing commercial exchanges, to expanding, at a sustained rate and in modern forms, the cooperation and specialization in production.

Joint Talks Conclude

AU172002 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Feb 81 p 5

[Unattributed report: "The Hungarian-Romanian Interparty Talks Have Concluded"]

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, a delegation of the RCP Central Committee led by Iosif Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit from 10 to 13 February in Budapest. Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, received Iosif Banc.

A negotiating group led by Miklos Ovari, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, had talks with the Romanian delegation. At the talks, held in a comradely, open, sincere and friendly atmosphere, they informed each other about current aspects of socialist construction in their countries and exchanged views on assessing international developments. They fully reviewed the status of implementing the agreements reached at Janos Kadar's and Nicolae Ceausescu's 1977 Debrecen-Oradea meeting. They mutually reaffirmed the intention to make further efforts to assert the principles and accomplish the tasks laid down at the 1977 top-level meeting to promote development of internationalist cooperation between the two parties and expand relations, extending to all areas, between the two peoples.

Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, met with Iosif Banc. They discussed topical aspects of economic cooperation between the two countries.

The Romanian delegation returned home on Friday. The delegation was seen off by Miklos Ovari at Ferihegy Airport.

AUSTRIAN CP CHAIRMAN TO PARTICIPATE IN DISCUSSIONS

Kadar Receives Franz Muhri

LD131520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party. At the discussions, which were held in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they reviewed the international situation as well as the issues of the international communist and workers movement. Present at the meeting were, on the Hungarian side, Andras Gyenes, Central Committee secretary, and, on the Austrian side, Erwin Scharf, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Communique Issued On Visit

LD141112 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The MSZMP and the Austrian Communist Party want to strengthen their cooperation and wish to contribute to the development of political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries. The communique issued on the visit of the Austrian fraternal party to Hungary states that the growth of the arms race and of tensions represents a serious danger to Europe. Thus it is particularly important that the Madrid conference dealing with the security of the continent should have a successful conclusion.

Franz Muhri, chairman of the Austrian Communist Party, and Erwin Scharf, Central Committee secretary, were received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

GYORGY LAZAR RETURNS FROM VISIT TO BULGARIA

LD140950 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Gyorgy Lazar has returned home from Sofia. Laszlo Krasso reports on the arrival of the head of government:

The head of government, who has been on an official friendly visit, was accompanied by Peter Veress, minister of foreign trade; Janos Nagy, state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Laszlo Horvath, deputy chairman of the National Planning Office; and Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry. Jeno Sebestyen, the ambassador in Sofia, was a member of the Hungarian delegation. Our premier and the members of the delegation arrived at the Eastern Station [in Budapest] at 0830 today. There to receive them were Gyorgy Aczel, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, and several other leaders of our state life.

The agreement on exchange of goods for 1981-85, which has now been signed, envisages a 53 percent increase of trade compared to the last 5 years. Its details will be contained in the joint communique to be issued this evening.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION TO DISCUSS COOPERATION

Delegation Arrives

LD152300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] The delegation of the Syrian party in government has arrived in Budapest. The delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party was received at Ferihegy Airport by Janos Berecz, departmental head in the Central Committee.

Talks Held

JN172042 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Budapest--A session of party talks was held in Budapest yesterday between a socialist Ba'th Party delegation under Comrade 'Isam al-Qadi, Ba'th Party National Command member, and a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [MSZMP] under (Janos), MSZMP Central Committee member.

Talks dealt with the situation in the Middle East, the latest developments in the Palestinian cause, major international issues of mutual interest and a joint cooperation agreement between the two parties.

(Janos) praised revolutionary Syria's honorable stands in confronting imperialist-Zionist schemes and the Camp David agreements. He reiterated the solidarity of all progressive and socialist forces in the world with heroic Syria.

KANIA MEETS WITH HONECKER ON 17 FEB GDR VISIT

For East Berlin reportage and an ADN communique on the visit by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, to the GDR and talks with Honecker on 17 February, see the GDR section of today's Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY COMMENTS ON KANIA VISIT TO CSSR, GDR

LD181132 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Feb (PAP)--In the last 3 days Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has made brief friendly visits to the CSSR and GDR. L. Wyrwicz, writing in ZYCIE WARSZAWY, noted that the talks with Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee first secretary, and Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee first secretary, passed in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and showed a unity of views on all basic problems. An understanding of Poland's difficulties and problems was clearly (?apparent) during these talks. Internationalist ties of firm friendship, alliance and mutually beneficial and close cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA were reaffirmed. These principles are the invariable foundation of our countries' and parties' policies.

Poland, the GDR and Czechoslovakia are neighbors, the commentator continued. This creates numerous ties and obligations. Disruptions of the production rhythm in Poland have a negative effect on the economies of our neighbors. Failure to complete deliveries on time and in the agreed quantity bring about serious disturbances among the interlinked organizations and in the final analysis, affect supplies to Poland itself. These problems occupied a large part of the visits. We welcome the fact that in Prague the possibilities for further deepening and development of mutual relations were stressed, and that in Berlin it was noted that the development and strengthening of fraternal ties between Poland and the GDR is greatly important for both countries and for their peoples.

It is now, at a time when the Polish economy is in a crisis and when our neighbors have helped and are helping us, that the expansion and strengthening of our economic ties proves this understanding and trust. Both visits serve the interests of Poland and the whole socialist community, the commentator concludes.

JARUZELSKI SIGNS DECREE ON WORKING HOUR NORMS

LD180958 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] In accordance with our previous announcement I will now read the full text of the PAP report on the Council of Ministers decree on working hours and the principles of introduction of extra work-free days this year. According to the government press spokesman, the day before yesterday the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, signed a Council of Ministers decree on working hours and the principles of introducing extra work-free days in 1981.

The principles of reduced working hours have been established following the 30 January agreement between the government and the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity. The draft decree drawn up on this basis was submitted for consultation to NSZZ Solidarity, the branch trade unions and the autonomous trade unions. The consultations which were held in conditions of partner-like dialogue and good will of the interested sides made it possible to work out the best possible solutions concerning the reduced working hours while simultaneously guaranteeing the efficient functioning of the economy and the satisfaction of social needs.

The decree assumes that the amount of working hours and the dates for the extra work-free days will vary. Their varied character is the result, above all, of the type of work and the social and economic functions performed by specific groups of employees. The most common norm, for the majority of employees, will be 42 hours per week. This norm is understood as the average, which results from the following schedules of the worktime and accounting periods.

First: the 4-week period, in other words 3 weeks, each comprising 5 days with a total of 40 hours, and 1 week of 6 days totalling 48 hours. This schedule allows for 38 extra work-free days.

Second: the 3-week period, which is 2 weeks, each comprising 5 days totalling 40 hours, and 1 week of 6 days totalling 46 hours. Here the number of extra work-free days will amount to 34.

Third: the 2-week period, which is 1 week of 5 days totalling 40 hours and 1 week of 6 days totalling 46 hours. Here the average workweek of 42 hours will be achieved, apart from by making every alternate Saturday work-free or by allocating other days in its place, by granting an extra 12 free days on dates stipulated by the work enterprises. This gives a total of 8 extra work-free days.

The above-mentioned schedules for working hours will be applied most widely. Apart from the above schedules, working schedules assuming a 5-day workweek throughout the year can also be introduced at the suggestion of the workforces and in agreement with the relevant ministries or voivodas. This could be done according to the following schedule, for example: Monday through Thursday, 8.5 hours a day; Friday, 8 hours; Saturdays free.

In the period of seasonal increased activity of work enterprises, for example in agriculture, the work in the extended workweek would be followed by shortening the remaining workweeks. In a four-shift system which works non-stop every day of the year the number of work-free days is increased by 12, that is by 1 day for each month of employment in this system.

Working schedules and the dates of the extra work-free days will be established by the managers of the work enterprises in consultation with the works' representatives of the trade unions, guided by the directives of the relevant ministers and voivodas. When such schedules for introducing the extra work-free days are drawn up, the managers should take into consideration the requirements of the full use of machinery and equipment working non-stop, the work of the multi-shift system, the need to maintain the normal tempo of economic activity and satisfaction of the everyday needs of the community, as well as the tasks of the overhaul services, maintenance, continuation of traffic, and loading and unloading teams.

Within the framework of the above-mentioned accounting periods the principle of the 5-day workweek should also be maintained in the weeks which contain Easter Monday, Corpus Christi and Poland's national day [22 July]. The extra work-free days which fall due in a period of paid leave are included in the leave. The leave, however, cannot end or begin with an extra work-free day.

The decree says that no reduction in earnings may take place because of the reduced working hours. The working hours in the accepted average norm of 42 hours per week cannot be treated as overtime. An employee who works an extra work-free day receives a day off in lieu of some other time agreed upon in advance. Otherwise he is entitled, for each day of work done on an extra work-free day, to an additional supplement amounting to 100 percent of the normal payment.

Most employees in the mining industry are not included in the general regulations on working hours and extra work-free days since, because of the special character of mining, underground workers have shorter working hours than usual. Moreover, the principle of voluntary Saturday work on coal extraction is contained in separate regulations.

Workers employed in particularly hard or unhealthy conditions will also continue to enjoy shorter working hours than that of other workers. The working hours of employees engaged in supervision are reduced from 56 to 48 hours on average per week.

The general regulations concerning extra work-free days do not include general and higher education teachers. Relevant ministries may gradually introduce a new schedule of study-free days in primary and secondary education schools and in higher education.

The three variants of the work schedule and accounting periods adopted in the decree do not apply to employees whose working hours already comprise 42 hours per week. For this group of employees it is assumed that their working hours cannot be shorter than 40 hours per week.

At present it is most important to undertake steps in all branches of industry and work enterprises to ensure implementation of the planned tasks and efficient services to the community in the conditions of changes of work schedules and introduction of extra work-free days and to increase labor productivity to the level which will compensate for the reduced working hours. The government counts on working people to step up their production activities and thus create conditions for a further reduction of working hours and for the simultaneous improvement of living conditions in our nation.

LE FIGARO VIEWS '90-DAY TRUCE,' DOMESTIC 'DETENTE'

LD171511 Paris LE FIGARO in French 16 Feb 81 p 3

[Bernard Margueritte Warsaw dispatch: "Detente Initiated in Poland"]

[Text] The new Polish premier, General Jaruzelski, seems to be winning his first wager--ensuring the acceptance of a 90-day social truce. In fact, despite some reservations, Solidarity's initial reactions have been favorable. In any case, by rejecting such a pause, Solidarity would place itself in a difficult situation in view of the favorable reception in the country to the general's appointment and nomination speech. This is the more true because, following 7 months of tension, the population now desires a period of calm.

Furthermore, public opinion has realized that the moratorium proposed by the new premier is meant not only for the country's social forces but also, even though indirectly, for the Soviets who have also been practically forced to accept a 90-day truce. In fact, no intervention could take place at a time when the Polish party and Army are indeed trying to restore order at home with some chances of success. Therefore, this threat has also been postponed--at least for 3 months--by General Jaruzelski's proposal.

As early as Saturday, new Deputy Premier Rakowski who, among other things, is in charge of cooperation with the trade unions, met Mr Walesa. The aim of this meeting was not to immediately conclude any agreement but to bring the two men together and, especially, to assure the Solidarity leader that Deputy Premier Rakowski intends to implement the ideas put forward by POLITYKA chief editor Rakowski, who emphasized only 3 weeks ago the need to establish partnership relations between the authorities and the trade unions and even proclaimed the end of the era of unchecked single party power. At the end of the Saturday meeting, Mr Walesa stated that he was opposed to any strike but that Solidarity would support the idea of a 90-day truce only if it became sure, in the course of the coming talks, of the authorities' good will.

Some other favorable signs have appeared: Solidarity's Wroclaw organization has rescinded its order to prepare for a strike and the conclusion of an agreement between Lodz students and the government is imminent. A spokesman for Rural Solidarity in Rzeszow has even come out in support of a 90-day truce and negotiations are to be resumed in that city today.

Nonetheless, the problem of the peasants remains the most difficult to resolve, even though everything seems to indicate that a compromise will be achieved in the end. Mr Walesa stated on Saturday that "the problem should be postponed for some time to make it possible to eliminate certain formal and legal obstacles." In fact, this is where the nub of the problem lies. It will be remembered that, according to the verdict on Rural Solidarity delivered by the Supreme Court on Tuesday, "in the present stage of legislation" peasants can create an association but not a trade union. However, legislation can be changed.

The Polish Episcopate, which has recently reaffirmed its support for (?the peasants' right) "to freely form associations in accordance with their desire and their needs," has continued its efforts behind the scenes with a view to achieving a compromise. According to a highly placed ecclesiastical personality, the rules of other Solidarity peasant organizations are much more acceptable to the authorities than that of Rural Solidarity which was rejected on Tuesday. In fact, the former proclaim their respect for the Constitution of People's Poland, mention not the right to strike but only possible "boycotts" and, above all, want to organize only individual peasants and not state farm workers (Rural Solidarity's intention to have both private farmers and state workers among its members is frowned on by the authorities because state farm workers already belong to other, established trade unions).

It can be seen, therefore, that while calm seems to be gradually restored even with respect to the very tricky question of peasant Solidarity, the possibility of a compromise is appearing which neither side wants to jeopardize. It seems, therefore, that a 90-day period is beginning in Poland during which it will be possible to lay down the initial foundations for a partnership type of socialism which will safeguard the party's leading role while giving public opinion democratic means to express its views and desires.

MINISTRY REGISTERS NEW INDEPENDENT STUDENT UNION

Students Meeting With Rakowski

LD172236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The government press spokesman reports that Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski today received a delegation of students striking in Lodz. They discussed the demands put forward by students. The deputy premier and Ministers Janusz Gorski and Stanislaw Giosek who accompanied him put forward the view held by the government in these matters. Let us hear what Maciej Maciejewski, member of the Interuniversity Consultative Commission [MKP] from Lodz has to say on this subject. This conversation was recorded a few hours ago.

[Begin recording] [Maciejewski] According to the promises and declarations made by the minister the registration of the Independent Association of Students [NZS] was to have taken place on 14 February [words indistinct]. Approval of its statute was one of the conditions of our agreement. On the 14th, the day of registration, the minister came and said that the NZS could be registered but only after some amendments to the statute. These concerned its constitution, the didactic-educational work and students strikes. The MKP found itself in a terrible situation because it would not make a decision on this issue because it is only the founding committee that can approve this kind of amendment. In fact by 1500 members of the MKZ had not managed to arrive in Lodz for reasons out side their control. The MKP decided that since the view of the founding committee could not be obtained then the agreement could be signed with the omission of the issue of NZS' resignation. It asked at the same time for a moment's postponement in order to consult the NSZZ Solidarity which, as is well known, last January declared itself to be a guarantor of the implementation of our agreement.

[Unidentified reporter] But this postporement was extended from a few minutes to more than an hour.

[Answer] When it is a question of signing agreements I do not think the minister ought to be able to decide that if the postponement is extended he can leave the hall in a huff and depart for Warsaw.

[Question] In telex messages sent by the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP] there is a sentence which claims that you are too prone to give in to pressure from the all-Polish founding committee of the NZS and this is more important to you than obtaining agreement to your demands.

[Answer] I do not think at all that we give in to pressure from the all-Polish founding committee. Our approach is simply that we must be in constant contact with it because the registration of our organization is the main issue.

Since the registration is one of the main demands to be covered by agreement then we must keep in close contact with the committee. I do not think that it is right to say that this issue has obscured to us the matter of the remaining demands.

[Question] What next then? I know that the strike at Lodz universities is continuing and I also know that you have withdrawn your appeal, issued previously, for strikes not to be launched. As far as I know, this appeal no longer applies?

[Answer] The talks, in a way which we did not understand or expect, were broken off, so we simply do not have at this time any moral right to call on other universities, in view of the tense situation here in Lodz, to refrain from protesting.

[Question] How long will the strike last? What is the view of the MKZ?

[Answer] Until the agreement is signed. [end recording]

Gorski Statement on Students

LD172348 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2205 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Statement by Janusz Gorski, minister of science, higher education and technology, on the modernization and democratization of higher educational establishments--read by announcer]

[Text] Higher education in our country is going through a period of transformations. They are given meaning, which expresses the sense of socialist renewal, by the democratization of the life inside higher educational establishments, development of their autonomy and independence, social activization of all groups of employees in higher educational establishments and also of young students.

In accordance with numerous demands, suggestions and views put forward by the collegiate organs of universities, groups of employees, party, trade union and youth organizations, the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology has for some time been engaged in work aimed at modernizing and democratizing all aspects of life in higher educational establishments. It has also adopted a positive attitude toward the majority of demands made by the striking Lodz University students.

In accordance with the general wish of the academic community, intensive work is now being undertaken on a new higher education bill which regulates all the issues connected with the structure and principles of the functioning of higher education.

Provisions of that bill, worked out by three independent centers--the codification commission, Jagiellonian University of Krakow and Warsaw University--are the subject of general discussion in all universities. Drafts of all legislative acts of interest to academic youth will be presented to it for its opinion.

Until the new act comes into effect the minister of science, higher education and technology is appointing rectors and deans on the basis of secret votes by senates and department councils. Elections of new academic authorities in all universities will be held in May this year when the present authorities' term in office elapses. As early as April 1980 the minister gave the department councils and senates partial freedom in shaping study programs and extended their independence in this regard in December 1980. Department councils are now being given full competence to shape the program of studies of individual subjects, the number of subjects taught, the method of giving credits for them and the number of examinations. This competence also applies to socio-humanist subjects essential to every present-day graduate if he is to have basic knowledge which provides a general development of human personality and familiarity with social and economic processes taking place at home and in the rest of the world.

By the end of the current academic year the councils of the departments will work out the programs of instruction concerning the disciplines in question and will establish the frequency of instructional sessions within the overall plan of studies as well as the requirements of educational standards. The councils of departments will make it possible for the students to make a choice of various program variants, accepted by the councils, regarding the subjects of study related to economics, humanities, social-political sciences and others according to the general trend of academic study and the interests of the students. Action will be taken in favor of raising the standard and extension of the scope of instruction in foreign languages.

Senates and councils of faculties will agree on a list of lectureships possible for implementation in the given higher educational establishments and will recommend those which are the most advantageous ones for the given course of study. Within this framework the student will have a better opportunity to choose the lectures he wishes to attend. The minister will exercise overall supervision over the plans and programs of studies. In accordance with the demand submitted by the plenary session of the executive board of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [words indistinct] the minister has extended the participation of students in the academic senates, granting them the full voting right in all matters except the award of academic grades and titles.

The minister has established that student representatives should constitute from 20-33 percent of the composition of the senate and department councils, depending on their decision. The ministry has started action in favor of gradually returning to the system of a 5-year period of studies for an M.A. degree. The complete scale of action concerning the division of various forms of material aid has been handed over to the students. In accordance with the demands, the Socialist Union of Polish Students has launched essential measures to improve the system of material assistance to students, including a raise, beginning 1 October 1980, in grants, amounting to Z400. The ministry is ready to examine any concept or proposition submitted by the students within the framework of economic capacities of the country. The work on elaborating a new system of material aid, more in tune with the principles of social justice, will be completed by 15 May 1981, and will then be submitted for consultation with the students. (?The cost) of the material aid to married couples who are students, for instance, and the cost of the interest paid on credits granted to married couples who are students, will be met by payments from the budget of the higher educational establishments concerned.

Should a husband and wife be students and the size of the loan does not exceed Z50,000, the allocation of permits for regular earnings will be liberalized.

Agreeing to the students' demands concerning the liquidation of working attachments by students, the minister will suggest in agreement with the headquarters of the voluntary labor brigades and the students' cooperatives, other forms of paid, voluntary practical work.

In conformity with numerous demands, the minister has introduced changes in the system of acceptances for studies, abolishing the principle of accepting the so-called top boys [words indistinct] and liquidating places from the so-called rector's and ministerial pool.

At the same time, work is in progress on a new system of accepting students for higher studies. Their results will be submitted to a broad social consultation. Other activities on the part of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and the university authorities designed to modernize and democratize higher education have been started, continue and are also planned.

More than 3 weeks ago, some Lodz students declared a sit-in, making a number of demands. Some of them tallied those already dealt with or being dealt with now. Some raised new issues. In this connection an interministerial commission, led by the minister of science, higher education and technology, went to Lodz.

The commission started talks with the Interuniversity Consultative Committee of the striking students. In the course of the talks, which lasted many days, all essential problems pertaining to the life of the schools of higher learning and the students milieu have been settled.

This was all the easier in view of the fact that many students' demands were covered by the earlier decisions or plans of the ministry.

A number of decisions extending the autonomy and self-government of higher schools have been agreed upon. A broad plan has been outlined regarding an improvement of the conditions of studies, for instance, concerning larger editions of text books and their sale, access to scientific and other literature, foreign currency for specialized literature and scientific and research apparatus, and printing equipment for universities.

The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology states that the points relating to the life and work of schools of higher learning and university students, which have been agreed upon and initialled by both sides, will be consistently implemented.

The striking students have also made 15 demands of a general social and political nature. Nine of these have been agreed; five, which have been initialled by both sides, are regarded as too (?divergent); but it was recognized that the divergencies do not constitute an obstacle in the signing of the agreement. The issue which has caused delays in the signing of the agreement was the draft statute of the Independent Association of Students [NSZ]. The application for the registration of that organization was made together with deposition of the draft statute at the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology on 16 January this year.

That the minister has a positive attitude to the new phenomena in the student movement can be seen from the fact that he issued, at the recommendation of and in agreement with various students groups, a new regulation governing the registration of student organizations. In the course of talks, the minister affirmed many times his readiness to allow the registration of NZS, but expressed at the same time numerous reservations and doubts. Since the students representatives positively accepted the basic comments made by the minister, conditions were present for an early signing of the agreement and also the restoration of normal work at universities.

The ministry's view is that in this situation strikes should end and students devote their time to studying, because a strike at a higher educational establishment is something highly undesirable. Young people are studying thanks to the opportunities provided for them by working people, especially the working class. To be able to attend higher education studies in Poland is a privilege of only some young people, who in this way qualify without having to work full-time professionally. A university is a didactic institution in which their must be law and order, an atmosphere of creative work.

The minister of science, higher education and technology stresses with full emphasis that his department and university authorities are determined to continue their work aimed at giving greater independence and autonomy to the academic community and to put into practice the demands and agreement concluded with professional and student organizations.

Gorski Registers Association

LD172350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology has announced that the minister in charge of this department, Janusz Gorski, on the basis of a decision made yesterday [17 February] effected the registration of an Independent Association of Students. As a result of talks held on Tuesday with the All-Polish Founding Committee of the Independent Association of Students a correction was introduced into the draft statute of the association. In accordance with this correction Article 2 of the statute will read: The association will base itself, in its activities, on the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic and the ratified international conventions.

At the same time the representatives of the all-Polish founding committee of the association have signed the following statement:

The all-Polish founding committee of the Independent Association of Students accepts the proposal made by the minister of science, higher education and technology concerning the preparation by the ministry of a revised version of the order regarding student's associations, which will be concerned with setting rules about student strikes. The latter will follow the pattern of the statute of the NSZZ Solidarity, with the clause that the proclamation of a sit-in strike will be dependent on its acceptance by the majority of students participating in a meeting called for this purpose by a student's organization in consultation with the authorities of the higher educational establishments concerned.

Before the revision is accomplished the draft order will be agreed with the Independent Association of Students. The association undertakes to consolidate its position on the draft within 5 days from the date of receiving it and to seek agreement on the draft within 20 days.

OTHER UNIVERSITIES JOIN LODZ PROTEST ACTION 17 FEB

LD171732 Lodz Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Today is the 27th day of the strike at higher educational establishments in Lodz. The strike committee has told us that a delegation of the Interuniversity Consultative Commission left for Warsaw yesterday. The reason for its departure is a visit to Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski.

So far we have no other information on this matter. But we do have the news that since the Lodz students' appeal for other centers not to engage in strikes, protest actions have started at universities in Silesia, Warsaw, Krakow and Wroclaw.

Szczecin Students' Sit-In

LD171736 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Late last night the students of the Agricultural Academy in Szczecin proclaimed a sit-in strike in two buildings at the academy. Several hundred persons, aligning themselves with their colleagues in Lodz, have stressed that they will not return to lectures before a full text of the agreement has been signed by the ministerial commission and the strikers.

The discussion deals, among other things, with the registration of the Independent Association of Students.

Zielona Gora Strike

LD171754 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Up to this moment, no agreement has been signed between the striking students of the Lodz universities and the interministerial commission. In this connection, the students of the teacher training college in Zielona Gora took a decision this morning to proclaim a solidarity strike in the form of a lecture boycott. There have been no lectures or tutorials at the college since this morning. Discussions are, however, going on on issues concerning the demands made by the Lodz students and also those made earlier at departmental meetings of the college in Zielona Gora. The talks are also being attended by college academic staff.

Principals Urge Agreement

LD180010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The college of the principals of higher educational establishments of Krakow, at an extraordinary meeting held last night [17 February] issued an appeal to government authorities and to students asking for the earliest possible achievement of an agreement which would put an end to tensions within the society.

WARSAW PZPR PLEDGE ON FAVORABLE TERMS FOR NEW TU'S

LD181012 Warsaw PAP in English 0815 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP)--The Warsaw PUWP Committee discussed [words indistinct]. The debates were attended by PUWP CC Political Bureau member, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

In the course of the discussion, which was presided over by First Secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Stanislaw Kociolek, participants pointed out that the PUWP CC 8th plenary meeting and the decisions taken by the Polish Parliament created the chance to arrest the perilous developments in Poland. "Not only the Polish Government but also all the citizens are bearing responsibility for making full use of this chance," the Warsaw Party workers stated and added that a key condition of successful socialist renewal is quick restoration of the national economy.

They pointed up to the need for analyses and research that would help select better alternatives of industrial development in Warsaw and decide on more rational investment policy and expansion of municipal economy.

The proposals put forth during the meeting were included into the final resolution which called on all Warsaw party activists to actively support the Polish premier's appeal for industrial peace and opposition against strike attempts. The Warsaw committee came out for steady intensification of the preparations for the extraordinary party congress and stressed it was necessary to let go people who do not respect the party ideological requirements.

The Warsaw party committee also pledged to ensure favourable conditions to the independent self-governed trade union movement, based on class unity and socialist principles.

DZIENNIK BALTYCKI ON INADMISSABILITY OF REPRESSION

LD131549 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 9 Feb 81 p 3

[Donald Tusk article printed in "Self-Government" column: "Force and Fear"]

[Text] The creation of a committee for the defense of people imprisoned for their beliefs gives much food for thought. Thanks to posters and leaflets, the list of prisoners is relatively widely known and anyway, this matter has been creating a stir since September 1980. Most of the prisoners in question have been connected with a group calling itself The Confederation for an Independent Poland." While not wishing to analyze this group's program or the nature of its activities, it can be said, simplyfying things, that in our political landscape it is seen as an extremist organization. However, in any democratic country--and Poland at least claims to be one--no political group, even if it is extremist, can be treated as a criminal organization unless its activities are indeed of a criminal nature. Whether its activities are legal must be decided by the judiciary acting through genuinely independent courts of law. However, preventive legal proceedings must not be used to eliminate any political opponents of the authorities. No one should be arrested for expressing views and engaging in activities inconsistent with the rulers' intentions, even if they believe that such a person could prove dangerous to them in the future.

No one necessarily has to agree with the views of Leszek Moczulski and his collaborators, nor is it my intention to either defend or publicize them. But only a factual discussion can convince anyone that they are mistaken, irresponsible or indeed dangerous. Any avoidance of intellectual confrontation or, a fortiori, the use of repression as a substitute can be seen by the community as a sign of the authorities' weakness, since aggressiveness is indeed a sign of weakness. Any use of force against political opponents creates the impression that the people using force are thereby trying to convince themselves that they are right.

Efforts have been made to stage a discussion, in TRYBUNA LUDU inter alia. It was, however, an illusory kind of discussion since one of the sides involved has had no possibility whatever of replying.

In any case, the essential value of the arguments used was doubtful to say the least. Any elimination of political opponents by force is often prompted by fear and the feeling that the community poses a threat to the authorities. We have had quite enough examples of this kind of behavior in recent years. In our specific situation the matter is probably not so simple. Realizing the nature of the dangers which could confront Poland in the immediate future, the state is trying to either isolate or eliminate any factors which make these dangers more imminent and real. However, the methods used show the authorities' lack of confidence in society and its political wisdom.

Only authorities essentially and consciously immoral take it for granted that their ideology, aims and methods are bad and unacceptable to society as a whole. Belief in the correctness of your reasons and their prosocial nature should rule out the adoption of any repressive measures against people thinking differently. Collective social wisdom can appraise the value of both sides' arguments most objectively. However, in order to appraise them we first must familiarize ourselves with them for no one has the right to expect that anyone will believe the stronger side merely because of its strength. In the present times we are faced with real dangers and it is necessary, therefore, to demand increased social self-discipline, self-control and sense of responsibility. Some people overlook this on both sides. I do not believe, however, that you can force anyone to behave responsibly by using repressive measures.

It is bad when the authorities break the law. It is tragic when the letter of the law makes it possible for the authorities to engage in activities directed against the citizens. If our legislation requires changes in order to become completely democratic, such changes should be carried out as soon as possible. It is known, however, that legal practice mainly depends on the interpretation of rules and regulations. It should be consistent not only with the spirit of paramount legal acts such as the Constitution but also with the concept of observance of fundamental human rights and human dignity.

Stanislaw Kania has stated that democracy is not merely a gesture on the authorities' part toward society. We should believe in the new authorities' good intentions, even though the question of the people arrested undoubtedly represents a dissonance in the difficult search for social harmony. However, we must remember that only a correct attitude on our part can guarantee the republic's democratization. Such an attitude can ensure that the problem of the imprisoned people is resolved fairly and honestly. Unfortunately, for many years we have been unaccustomed to democracy, law-abiding behavior and open formulation of our expectations. Lack of concern, indifference and apathy with respect to this very question show that the enthusiasm and commitment of recent months are slowly disappearing. As before, we feel no common need to abide by the law nor do we react when injustice does not concern us directly. This fact has not been altered by Solidarity's decision to form a committee for the defense of people imprisoned for their beliefs. As long as the question of work-free Saturdays remains more fundamentally important to the ordinary Pole than violation of democratic and even just human rights, democracy will remain a hotheads' dream. By acquiescing in the imprisonment of people for their beliefs we ourselves become prisoners. Indifference, fear and refusal to face reality are our most effective jailers.

SOLIDARITY ADVISER ADDRESSES AUDIENCE IN BRUSSELS

LD131453 Brussels LE SOIR In French 12 Feb 81 p 3

["C. de G." report: "Walesa's Aide Mr Geremek Says in Brussels: Solidarity Is Learning To Negotiate, So Are the Authorities. .."]

[Text] "My beard is no substitute for his moustache," Bronislaw Geremek said, apologizing for the absence of Lech Walesa, who was the original guest expected by the audience at the "Enterprise de Demain" ["tomorrow's task"] lecture, who thronged to the free University of Brussels to attend a lecture on "courage and truth" in Poland.

One thing is certain: The audience did not lose out as a result of the substitution, on account of the stature of the speaker, Mr Geremek, a Polish historian, member of the Academy of Sciences, visiting professor at the Sorbonne and co-founder of the famous "Flying University" which set itself the task of filling the gaps in an excessively conformist educational system, a man who was also one of the first "experts" to come to the aid of the workers involved in the difficult Baltic negotiations last summer. He is now one of Solidarity's permanent advisers.

Nobody could be in a better position than he--a specialist on the Middle Ages who has become both observer and protagonist in the most contemporary history possible--to explain the deep roots of the Polish crisis. It all stemmed from a splintered society which no longer identified with anything apart from its faith in an intense but unfocused patriotism. What we are witnessing is a crisis of confidence: He must have used the expression 20 times. It explains the workers' desperation and fear of yielding.

Let there be no mistake: The events in Gdansk were primarily a shout of rage from the older workers, who had overcome their fear, and from the younger ones who were afraid of nothing. Together they thought the unthinkable: an autonomous union. Does this conflict with the system? Yes and no. The fact is that it is the only force capable of making the people accept the terrible sacrifices that will have to be made to extricate Poland from its stagnation. Solidarity's problem is that it has become the repository of all hopes, the interlocutor representing almost the whole of society with respect to the authorities.

Solidarity is therefore more than a trade union but it must learn to negotiate as a trade union. The government must learn to negotiate too. Neither of them is accustomed to doing so. If we succeed, Poland will become a model for Europe, the model of socialism within freedom. Otherwise.... in Bronislaw Geremek's opinion the worst is not inevitable. The government wants to remain in power. The workers are not opposing it but they are demanding a moralization of public life and involvement in making the decisions which affect them. Otherwise nothing can succeed, especially the long-awaited economic reform. It is true that it is dangerous to strike to expell a mayor or to demand a clinic. But one must never forget the origins of Solidarity, which stemmed from a moral and patriotic requirement involving economic demands. Furthermore this trade union has to deal with no ordinary exployer but the state, which concentrates everything and handles everything. So how can you avoid being political when your interlocutor brings politics into everything?

But will the interlocutor abide by the rules? Mr Geremek, who met with journalists before his lecture, believed that the authorities are sincere in their announcements of innovations. After all, they did sign the Gdansk agreements. It was the forst time in the Eastern bloc that the authorities have formed a contract with society. Will they honor it, and should the change of government in Warsaw be regarded as a threat? The authorities are tentatively trying to become more efficient. As for intimidating us, they are well aware that Poland is no longer afraid in 1981.

What if the worst comes to the worst? It would mean a heavy price for an ineffective result because you can persuade a people but not force them to work. The public, who gave Mr Geremek a standing ovation, did not wait for this profession of faith before expressing appreciation of an exposition as clear and lucid in substance as it was restrained and elegant in form. As for the beard and the moustache, Mr Geremek had no reason to apologize since, as was pointed out by Secretary General of the World Confederation of Labor Mr Kulakowski, who "attended to introduce a friend," Solidarity consists of 10 million workers and not just their figurehead.

CATHOLIC JOURNALIST TO HEAD SOLIDARITY WEEKLY

LD132029 Vatican City in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1815 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Tadeusz Mazowiecki, one of the leading Catholic journalists in Poland, will take over editorial management of the planned weekly of the Solidarity independent trade union, the Catholic agency KIPA reports.

The weekly of the Solidarity organization, of the same name, is to be published the next few days in 600,000 copies. Since 1962, Mazowiecki has been chief editor of the monthly WIEZ published by the Znak Catholic society.

FIRST NSZZ JUSTICE EMPLOYEES' CONFERENCE ENDS

LD141718 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The first all-Poland congress of the NSZZ of Administration of Justice Workers has ended in Poznan. A Supreme Council of the union was elected. It is headed by Poznan Voivodship Court Judge (Andrezej Macholz). The union, registered on 3 December, has more than 6,000 members; judges, notarial employees, Ministry of Justice employees and workers in its subordinate institutions.

DEBATE CONTINUES ON TRADE UNIONS DRAFT BILL

LD141308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] A team appointed by the Council of State to work out a draft bill on trade unions is now debating in Warsaw. The subject of the discussion is observations and proposals made during the first stage of consultations on the draft provisions of the bill by many state organs and by social organizations.

These are concerned, among others, with embracing a larger range of tasks and powers for trade union organizations in enterprises, with the harmonization of the draft bill on trade unions with the draft bills on enterprises, and on workers' self-government.

KALABINSKI COMMENTARY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT

LD162110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Excerpt] Not only are the tasks of the new government very difficult but its situation is is not easy at all. Maybe for some people who declare their support for Premier Jaruzelski's cabinet the motive for their attitude is a longing for a tough power. However, they forget that in this country the power can be tough only through prudence, moderation and openness vis-a-vis the community.

It is impossible to expect that the community will believe without hesitation in that openness so long as there continues to be public support for the thesis that it was the strikes that have caused delays in the implementation of the agreements, as this is obviously turning the issue upside down. The truth is that it was exactly the strikes that resulted from the delay of the renewal which was due either to lack of good will or simple incompetence.

I personally would like the new government leadership to be tough, but tough first of all concerning their direct subordinates or the activities of those on whom the social climate depends. I am saying the government leadership deliberately because at the recent session of the Sejm the changes have affected less than one-fifth of the government posts.

At their first press conference, Premier Jaruzelski and Deputy Premier Rakowski announced that the press will now have so much information that it will be barely possible to find room for it all. But already, the next day, PAP took hours to concoct a communique on the meeting between Rakowski and Walesa and the result was one single sentence, while foreign news agencies gave much earlier, fairly detailed reports on what they were talking about.

We learned from a statement made by Minister Bafia at the very same press conference, or rather those who were present at the press conference have learned, that the Ministry of Justice will need another month or 6 weeks to work out the draft on censorship before it will be passed on to the Council of Ministers.

On the one hand, this delay is difficult to understand since the draft was ready in mid-December. On the other hand, I especially stressed that not all have learned about it because the television reports, as opposed to agency news, has somehow failed to carry this information.

In short, as long as information concerning the work and attitude of the new government in the mass media is going to be curtailed, the community will continue to be skeptical regarding the sincerity of intentions. Personally, I do not doubt the sincerity of intentions of the new government leadership. But I have serious doubts regarding the good will of men who until now have been curtailing news about the stand of Solidarity and now they have started to curtail information about the stand of the government. Let us hope that this is simply an indication of incompetence and a lack of understanding of how much has changed in this country during the past 6 months.

RAKOWSKI COMMENTS ON DOMESTIC SITUATION 13 FEB

LD140240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Deputy Premier Mierczyslaw Rakowski met with foreign journalists in Warsaw yesterday. It is worth noting that he is responsible in the government Presidium for science, education and culture, heads the newly-established Council of Ministers Committee for Cooperation With the Trade Unions, and is concerned with direct cooperation with the mass media.

Deputy Premier Rakowski told journalists that the government would implement a policy of partnerly [words indistinct] and all-round good will. Solidarity can show its good will by taking a constructive stand regarding the government program and by halting strike action in the coming months.

A number of questions were asked concerning Poland's international relations. Deputy Premier Rakowski stressed the significance to Poland of aid from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He added that the West could inject a positive element in its attitude to our affairs by giving a more factual tone to its commentaries and avoiding unnecessary speculation.

We continue to attach importance to the development of international economic and political relations and to the development of the process of detente.

VETERANS, OTHERS AFFIRM SUPPORT FOR JARUZELSKI

LD181016 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 18 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP)--In a letter to the prime minister, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, members of the board of the ZBOWID war veterans' union said that they will support the programme of national salvation by everyday, committed professional and social work. In a similar letter, participants of the 1944 Warsaw uprising said that the Polish nation frequently gave proof of its political maturity, common sense and understanding of the Polish raison d'etat. The letter stressed that the current tension and crises can be solved only in conditions of peace and normal work, and a broad, sincere dialogue between the authorities and society.

Participants in the Solidarity's national glassworkers' congress, representing crews from 65 glassworks from all over the country, unanimously adopted a resolution in which they decided to give a vote of confidence to the new government and withhold all forms of protest and all new demands. By this standpoint--stressed the resolution--we wish to prove that we are not just capable of fighting for our rights but that we are good workers as well. The resolutions ends with the following statement: The 90 peaceful days will be guaranteed by the day-to-day implementation of the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements.

Participants in the PUWP activists' session in Torun said the renewal of social life initiated by the 6th, 7th and 8th PUWP CC plenary sessions should be followed up by activity in practice on the part of all party instances. The participants in the Torun session voiced their support for the government programme.

Participants in a similar session in Sieradz presented numerous examples of well-developing cooperation between PUWP plant organizations and union bodies in the interest of production and the crews' social conditions. A PUWP session in Szczecin also pointed to facts and trends enhancing stability, resulting from the large amount of common sense displayed by the working class in Szczecin towards the process of socialist renewal.

KALABINSKI COMMENTARY EXAMINES MONETARY CRISIS

LD171634 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Jacek Kalabinski commentary]

[Text] The months-long debate on whether we should borrow more money from abroad in order to repay earlier debts or whether we should ask our creditors for a moratorium is so far inconclusive. The Ministry of Finance continues to be inclined to incur new debts for the repayment of old ones and its opponents continue to argue that it is better to agree on dates for delayed repayment of loans from various countries which amount to about one third of all our debts.

Personally I suspect that the argument will resolve itself, independently of the logic of the arguments used in it. It is becoming obvious that our Western partners are less and less enthusiastic about lending us money because in their opinion it means transferring money from one pocket to another without a guarantee that it will in fact find its way to the other one. In fact in their opinion our further indebtedness will bleed the Polish economy, delaying our prosepcts of being able to stand on our own feet.

The British Institute of International Affairs says in a report published last week that this year Poland will need $10 billion, of which $6.5 billion will be used for the repayment and servicing of old credits. The authors of the report argue that Western governments should agree among themselves on a joint policy of delaying the dates for the repayment of our debts, however, with the proviso that Poland will submit a plan for the improvement of its economy.

It is no secret that such a plan is in the offing. But it will be a good thing to realize that our Western creditors believe that this plan will be credible only if the level of consumption in Poland is reduced. This is not a pleasant piece of news. On the whole such news unnerves the community which is not indulging in a champagne bath and initiates grumbling. What do people grumble about? Needless to say, their own government. It is true that the government is responsible for any belt-tightening. The only thing is that it is not the present government but the Jaroszewicz government who was responsible for the lunatic policy of incurring unlimited debts. It would be a good thing to remember this a quarter or three-quarters of a year from now when the government will have to adopt unpopular decisions. Let us remember that at the moment every working Pole owes more than $2,000. These debts are not our fault but we will have to repay them. No premier and no minister will do it for us even if they tried their hardest.

ACHIEVEMENTS IN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY CITED

LD152325 Warsaw PAP in English 2013 GMT 15 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb (PAP)--Polish shipyards have sold 49 ships--a total 364,650 dwt--to shipowners from more than a dozen countries last year.

Centromor, the Polish ship exporter who celebrated its [word indistinct] anniversary last year, wound up that period with a flourish: The firm sold 1,181 ships--over 9 million dwt--to over 100 shipowners in 37 countries.

Taking the recent slump in shipbuilding into account, this achievement can be counted as a success for Poland's shipbuilding industry.

It is no exaggeration to say that the favourable period for exports from shipyards in Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin is not over yet. Over 90 ships--close on 2 million dwt--have been commissioned recently.

The ships go to Poland's main importer--the Soviet Union--and a number of Western shipowners in Norway, FRG, Sweden, Colombia, France, Mexico, Liberia, Pakistan and other countries.

With international competition and constant modernization of production in mind, Poland's shipbuilding industry has planned 14 prototypes for this year. They include universal general cargo carriers, cold storage vessels, ro-ro ships, bulk cargo carriers, large tankers, and special scientific research ships. The buyers include the Soviet Union, Switzerland, Pakistan, Brazil, Sweden, Norway, Liberia, Panama.

It is worth adding that vessels currently being finished include a 23,000 dwt ro-ro for Norway, a 26,000 dwt motor-car ro-ro for Sweden, two ro-ros in the Gdansk yard for the Soviet Union and Brazil, ferries in the Adolf Warski yard, and other [word indistinct]. One interesting thing is that huge yards like the one in Gdansk also build sailships, like the B-79 "Pogoria" or the currently-built "Dar Mlodziezy".

In order to maintain traditional trade contacts and to search for new customers, Centromor supplements the work of its representatives in 23 countries with participation in all the important specialist maritime fairs and exhibitions. Centromor was present at 16 such events last year. The most important of these were the fair and exhibitions in Amsterdam, Phirreus, London, Hamburg, Bordeaux, Bogota, Leningrad, and--for the first time--Hong Kong.

ILLEGAL CURRENCY OPERATION, SPECULATORS DESCRIBED

LD180936 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The shortage of goods on the market creates many difficulties in our daily life. The sight of lines in front of shops which may possibly receive some goods is familiar. This situation creates dissatisfaction among the consumers and a certain anxiety--how long will it go on?

But this is not a concern among certain circles who have decided to become rich in this situation. If one goes to any covered market, one can buy everything or nearly everything on the condition that one can afford to pay an inflated price which is quoted without hesitation by the tradesmen. Many of these transactions obviously violate the law. Therefore the civic militia bodies have organized various actions aimed at reducing the excessive appetities of get-rich quick schemers.

The civic militia headquarters together with the inspectors of the state trading inspection and the department of finance of the town office in Gdansk have carried out an extensive control action at trading centers, shops and covered markets. The team for foreign currency defenses which I accompanied has been checking black marketeers trafficking in foreign currencies and operate near the national savings bank in Sopot. Every few minutes we were approached by tradesmen with foreign currencies who wanted either to buy or sell currencies.

They will continue to attempt to make illegal transactions until we, the people say "no."

GDANSK VOIVODA CHANGES APARTMENT ALLOCATION RULES

LD171358 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Taking into account the demands of workforces and members of cooperatives, the Gdansk voivoda has given up his pool of cooperative apartments.

At the same time, the reserves of cooperative apartments at the disposal of mayors and chief urban and parish administrative officers have been increased. This decision strengthens the self-governing nature of housing cooperatives and introduces the principle of one procedure, defined by the statute of the housing cooperative movement, for members and candidate members of a housing cooperative to get an apartment.

On issues concerning state-allocated apartments, mayors of cities and chief administrative officers of towns and parishes have full powers. The voivodship office examines complaints and appeals against decisions issued by lowest level state administrative bodies.

LEGNICA TELECOMMUNICATIONS CALLED IRRESPONSIBLE

LD180820 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Arkadiusz Rodak report]

[Text] If the standard of telecommunications development and telecommunication services is to be the measure of progress and modernity then Legnica is in this respect at the very end of the line of the backward. The telephone should make life easier but in Legnica it makes it more difficult. There is a shortage of efficient automatic telephones both for local and long-distance calls. If somebody needs medical assistance, wants to call the fire brigade or militia, especially at night, one must run all over the town to find a telephone which is in order or sit down and cry. This reflects the highest degree of unconcern and lack of responsibility on the part of telecommunication institutions. For who cares that in the very center of the town all five telephones are out of order, that at the central post office two telephones are out of order, that on many streets telephone booths are closed and contain nothing but heaps of rubbish? The same situation obtains at the Kopernik and Sienkiewicz subdivisions. It would be the simplest and most convenient way to blame the vandals. Plough up all the telephone booths and send the communication workers on their deserved holidays. Those who must sometimes make use of a telephone should better start breeding carrier pigeons.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON 'BITTER TRUTH' OF REPORT ON ECONOMY

LD061022 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0300 GMT 6 Feb 81

[From the press review]

[Text] [No dateline received] Commenting on the report of the Main Statistical Office on the results of the fulfillment of the national economy plan for 1980, TRYBUNA LUDU writes that the bitter truth it contains, shown for the first time for many years without retouching, is even more bitter than it appears. In virtually all spheres, particularly in the economy, the statistics show that there was regression last year compared with the previous year. The social consequences of this are making themselves deeply and painfully felt.

However, the picture of the crisis state of our national economy painted in the report in compressed form is incomplete. Things went much further. In the first weeks of this year the country's socioeconomic situation became still further complicated. The state of the whole economy deteriorated, there was disorganization in many industries so that supplies to the population deteriorated. All these negative phenomena which appeared in 1980 are making themselves felt still more and are worsening the population's living conditions. There is not the slightest doubt about how difficult it will be to stop this worsening state of crisis.

The state of our national economy is not improved in the least by discussions about reform alone. It is necessary to restore the rate of work to normal and to calm down the shaky [raskolykhavshuyasya] situation in many parts of the country and to create appropriate conditions for socioeconomic and political stabilization, the PZPR Central Committee organ says.

ECONOMIC SITUATION BLAMED ON STRATEGIC ERRORS

LD161511 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 9 Feb 81 p 1

[Editorial "Commentary": "Leveling Downward"]

[Text] Obviously, the fact that economic results have been bad has caused no surprise. They were bound to be bad. After all, as early as 1979 Poland was the only socialist country and one of the few countries in the world in which a fall in the national income produced [wytworzony dochod narodowy] was noted. Nor can we exclusively blame freak weather for a further decrease in the national income produced in 1980 (by some 4 percent compared with 1979 and some 6 percent compared with 1978).

The 1980 results were bound to be bad because the main reason for this lay in the dislocation of the entire national economy as a result of erroneous strategic decisions (overinvestment,loss of control over foreign trade and the domestic market, a clumsy and ineffective management system and so forth). Time is needed to correct mistakes concerning strategic decisions and the main question which now arises is: Did the economic regression which took place in 1980 have to be as bad as it in fact was? In other words, did we do everything in our power to minimize the consequences of various setbacks?

Unfortunately, the answer to this question is negative. It will be enough to mention a few facts: In 1980, industrial production fell 1.3 percent, production earmarked for the domestic market falling 1 percent and production for export 1.4 percent. Compared with 1979, the production of nearly all basic industrial articles fell. The inflation rate increased to about 10 percent and swallowed up nearly the entire increase in the people's nominal income. This means that the standard of living of a considerable proportion of families, especially economically weaker ones, and the real value of their incomes were lower than in the previous year.

Investments were reduced 10 percent compared with the previous year. This was consistent with the concept of shifting the consequences of lower economic productivity from the current consumption sphere to the development investment sphere but, for instance, the actual plan for transferring investment structures for general use has been implemented only 60 percent. As a result, despite an overall decrease in investments--and this in itself is not a very positive phenomenon since it will make it more difficult to maintain a relatively even development rate and was merely a necessary but unpalatable step to take--the amount of money nonproductively tied up in investments and the amount of money necessary to complete investments already started have increased.

The foreign trade gap increased from some Z4.1 billion in foreign currencies in 1979 to some Z5.7 billion in foreign currencies in 1980. The relationship between prices obtained for exported goods and prices paid for imported goods became unfavorable. It is true that the value of the goods exported increased 3.4 percent (the value of goods imported increased 6.1 percent), but the amount of goods sold abroad fell more than 4 percent. As a result, the country's foreign debts (we refer to long-and medium-term credits only) increased from some $20 billion at the end of 1979 to some $23 billion at the end of 1980.

The gathering social conflict and, later, its explosion in the summer of 1980 also contributed to shaping these economic results. The economy worked normally neither in the first nor in the second quarter of 1980.

Following the July and August upheaval and after social agreements were signed in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie, a social climate developed favorable--it would have seemed--to eliminating any so-called subjective causes of decreasing economic effectiveness and any obstacles on the path toward a release of the creative initiatives of the workforce and its management. The most burdensome and harmful methods of management used by the former team were gradually discarded.

We have made a correct and the only possible decision which had to be made. However, a lack of consistency is still apparent as far as drawing conclusions from the past events is concerned. A lack of consistency is often apparent "at the top," but it is also apparent among the "rank and file." We have not yet realized fully and completely that renewal requires an effective, imaginative and dynamic management both of the state and of all the spheres of its activities, especially the economic sphere. Furthermore, renewal requires social discipline, and neither anarchy nor maneuvers prompted by a desire for prestige and by ambition, which have paralyzed the country's life and disorganized the state and its economy, can help to ensure this kind of discipline. By acting in this way we will always "level things downward," whereas we should level them upward, since by acting in this way we will acquire the opportunity and establish a precondition for extricating the country for the situation in which it has found itself.

Obviously, fundamental changes in the formulation of socioeconomic policy and in management methods are still to be made.

SOVIET EMBASSY CEREMONY HONORS POLISH GENERALS

LD172002 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] To mark the 63d anniversary of the Soviet Army a ceremony took place today in the Warsaw embassy of the Soviet Union, during which 20 members of the Polish Army received Soviet medals for strengthening the brotherhood-in-arms. They were awarded by the USSR Supreme Soviet and by virtue of an order of the Soviet minister of defense.

Also today, a meeting took place in the house of Soviet cultural science in Warsaw between members of the club of Polish Veterans of the Soviet Army.

Role in Pact Stressed

LD172210 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Feb (PAP)--The ceremony of decorating 20 Polish generals with Soviet medals "for strengthening of brotherhood-in-arms" on behalf of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR was held here today.

Presenting Polish generals with medals, Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov pointed out that the ceremony is taking place on the eve of the day of the Soviet Armed Forces, the 63rd anniversary of the setting up the Red Army, and on the eve of the 26th CPSU Congress, another momentous event. The Soviet ambassador thanked the decorated representatives of the Polish Army for their dedicated work to consolidate the defensive system of the socialist community.

Thanking the ambassador on behalf of the decorated generals, Vice-Minister of Poland's National Defence Gen Jozef Urbanowicz said that the medals conferred on the Polish military are of great importance for them. He also stressed that the Polish Army has always been and will continue to be a durable link of the defensive alliance of the countries-members of the socialist community.

PRAVDA COMMENT ON SITUATION IN COUNTRY CITED

LD172114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1840 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] For the last few days, foreign mass information media has referred to Poland in much calmer tones. The reports and comments concerning the situation in Poland no longer contain the alarmist suppositions which, until recently, have been so frequent. They contain, however, forecasts regarding the implementation of the program of the government and of the new prime minister, as well as some anticipation and cautious optimism.

PRAVDA, the mouthpiece of the CPSU Central Committee says today: Poles realize that there is no force other than the PZPR capable of bringing the country out of the crisis.

The population of Poland expresses its support for the program of the 8th plenum, a programme for the normalization and improvement of the national economy. PRAVDA also says that the industrial output in January amounted to a little less than 92.5 of the industrial output in January 1980, expressing, at the same time the view that the cause of this regression were the strikes which contributed to the worsening of the economic situation in Poland.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES SOVIET, OTHER BLOC AMBASSADORS

LD171842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski received today the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the USSR in Poland Boris Aristov. In a conversation which passed in a cordial and amicable atmosphere the minister of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek, took part.

Also today, Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski received the ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Ivan Nedev; Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Jindrich Rehorek; GDR, Horst Neubauer; Socialist Republic of Romania, Ion Cozma and the Hungarian People's Republic, Jozef Garamvoelgyi.

HONECKER COMMENTS IN STERN INTERVIEW CITED

LD150216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker, in an interview published by the West German weekly STERN said that the GDR is very attentively following current events in Poland with which it is linked by the Warsaw Treaty alliance and a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid that extends beyond the year 2000.

He stated that the GDR had given Poland various forms of aid worth a total of over 500 million marks of which 250 million had been in convertible currency. Erich Honecker denied that the cooling off in relations between the two German states has anything to do with the situation in Poland. He also expressed support for the Polish proposal to convene a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

FOREIGN LEADERS CONGRATULATE JARUZELSKI ON NEW POST

LD140446 Warsaw PAP in English 2019 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 13 Feb (PAP)--On the occasion of calling by parliament of Minister of National Defence General Wojciech Jaruzelski to the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers congratulatory messages were sent in by: Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Stanko Todorov, Chairman of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia Lubomir Strougal, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party, President of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic Willi Stoph, Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Ilie Verdet, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Hungary Gyorgy Lazar and Prime Minister of the Council of State of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON NONALIGNED MEETING

LD170039 Warsaw PAP in English 2005 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP)--In a statement for PAP on the results of the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries which closed in New Delhi last week, Tadeusz Olechowski, Polish vice-minister for foreign affairs said:

"Poland welcomes the outcome of the New Delhi conference and wishes to express its satisfaction with the fact that the idea of consolidation of the movement and the strengthening of its unity has won the upper hand.

"In spite of the differences evident inside the movement, the non-aligned foreign ministers, in a unanimously adopted political declaration, confirmed their unchanging desire to search for ways to reduce tension and achieve peaceful settlement of conflict situations in South and South-east Asia, the Middle East and in other parts of the world.

"I would also like to draw attention to these [word indistinct] of the declaration which speak of the growth of tension in the Indian Ocean region. Once again the non-aligned countries have expressed their resolve to continue work toward transforming that region into a peace zone. As it is known, under resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly, an international conference on that problem is to be held in Colombo in June this year. Poland, which is a member of the ad hoc commission on the Indian Ocean, resolutely supports the idea of the conference, as well as all other ideas of the non-aligned countries aimed at strengthening peace across the world.

"We also support the struggle waged by the non-aligned nations against imperialism, manifestations of neo-colonialism and racial discrimination and back their activities aimed at establishing a new international economic order in the world.

"An important moment of the conference, in our opinion, was the appeal for unity and consolidation of the Non-Aligned Movement round those principles which underline its foundations since 1961.

"Let me recall that President of Poland's Council of State Prof Henryk Jablonski sent a congratulatory telegram to the chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, the chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Cuba, Fidel Castro, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the movement. In the telegram he expressed the assurance that Poland, as she has done to this date, will continue closely to cooperate with the non-aligned countries toward strengthening peace, security, detente and disarmament, matters which correspond to the vital interests of all nations of the world. (interviewer--Andrzej Klosinski)

FRG MINISTERS' DECISION ON MAP BOUNDARIES SCORED

LD162326 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Offensive of Anti-Polish Revisionism", by PAP commentator Eugeniusz Guz]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Feb (PAP)--The commentary refers to the recent decision of the federal conference of the lands education ministers in the Federal Republic of Germany which says that maps and atlases should envisage the Reich's frontiers from the year 1937. This decision negates the lasting character of the territorial changes which took place in Europe after 1945. Among other things, the Odra-Nysa frontier recognized by the treaty of 7 December 1970 is now being reduced to the rank of demarcation line. The long-standing dispute over a uniform marking has thus been solved to the full satisfaction of the revisionists.

The revanchist instructions concerning maps, annulled in 1971 by the Ministry for All German Affairs in Bonn, have now been restored, ten years later.

The step taken by the education ministers disavows the results of work of a joint school textbooks commission whose appointment in 1972 was not intended to sanction a legal aggression on the maps and atlases. The ministers' decision designates a return to a state of affairs from before 1970, which is down-right inconsistent with the spirit and letter of the December 7th treaty and Article 4 of the cultural agreement concluded between Poland and the Federal Republic of Germany. The most astonishing and thought-provoking fact is that the decision has been endorsed also by the lands which are ruled by the SPD and FDP; the parties which from the government in Bonn.

At present we are no more faced with a slow implementation of recommendations concerning textbooks but with a systematic dismantling of the recommendations (?covered) by the most recent decision. All that also casts in doubt the continuation of work of the textbook commission.

DZIENNIK BALTYCKI PRAISES YUGOSLAV MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

LD131303 Gdansk DZIENNIK BALTYCKI in Polish 9 Feb 81 p 3

[Jacek Dlogolecki article printed in "Self-Government" (samorzadnose) column: "Perhaps a Yugoslav-Type Reform?"]

[Excerpts] It so happens that we have relatively complete information about the Hungarian reforms, whereas the press has remained silent on the subject of the Yugoslav self-management (samorzadowy) system. Yet it is a system which implements socialist ideals most fully, maintains central, strategic planning and preserves the leading and inspiring role of the LCY.

The Yugoslavs have resolved the most difficult problem--they have found owners and tenants for their plants. The country's citizens are the owners, while individual plants are leased to the plants' work force. This means that the work force is the boss--it elects its executive, that is, a workers' council whose members are subjected to statutory replacement (rotationi) by secret ballot. This council elects its presidium, appoints directors and dismisses them whenever they are deemed not to be sufficiently effective.

The principle of self-management has been adopted in all associated labor organizations--plants, iron works, theaters and so forth--just as it has in regional councils (in settlements and communes). This is the expression of a so-called free, equal, direct and responsible association of workers in the production process, and it is the workers who decide about all matters concerning management, plans, work, wages and the workforce's share in profits. As a result of a consistently implemented reform, the Yugoslavs have become committed to the work process in a creative manner and feel that they are their own bosses through a self-management system.

In conclusion, I would like to state that this system seems to represent a considerable theoretical and practical achievement in the process of implementing socialism and democracy. It has created a situation in which both manual and office workers in Yugoslavia manage their plants and communes, engage in discussions, quarrel about the relative effectiveness of decisions to be adopted and often make mistakes, but have the satisfaction of being in control of their plants.

The introduction of a cohesive and logical self-management system has given good results. A country which in the past was much less economically developed than Poland has now overtaken us as far as its standard of living is concerned.

SOVIET TRACTORS, AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT DELIVERED

LD141118 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] The transloading of Soviet tractors and agricultural machinery is in progress in the complex of Medyka, Boguszow and Zurawica railroad stations. The tractors and machinery have been systematically flowing into our country since the beginning of the year.

So far, 2,000 tractors of various types and also agricultural equipment, whose total weight amounts to nearly 500,000 tons, have been received at the complex.

Railroad workers and dockers of this the largest land harbor [as heard] are doing everything possible to see to it that the machinery reaches its destinations and can be used during spring work in agriculture.

CEAUSESCU ADDRESSES BUCHAREST ENTERPRISE MEETING

AU161740 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 15 Feb 81 pp 1, 3

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 13 February general meeting of working people of the "23 August" enterprise in Bucharest]

[Text] Dear comrades, this general meeting has afforded me the pleasure of once again meeting with representatives of the working people of the "23 August" enterprise, and of conveying to you and to all the plant's working people warm greetings and best wishes on behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the government and myself. (loud cheers and applause; chants of "Ceausescu--Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Although during my numerous visits to "23 August," including yesterday, I have had many discussions with working people and management cadres of the enterprise, and wanted to attend the general meeting this year for two reasons. First, because we are now at the end of the 1976-80 5-year plan, when the general meeting--as was the case--was due to draw up a balance sheet of the results attained in implementing the first stage of the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society. It may be stated that the "23 August" plant has made an important contribution to the above task.

Secondly, we are now beginning a new 5-year plan which, in accordance with the 12th party congress decisions, will mark the transition to a new stage of development in our country, whose strategic objective is to raise Romania to a higher level of socioeconomic development; from that of a developing socialist country to the position of a socialist country with an average level of development.

As you know from the communique published, our industry has generally experienced marked development; we have exceeded--although not as much as we would have liked--the industrial production plan, so that throughout the seventies Romania's industries almost trebled. In the past 5-year plan the Bucharest Municipality industrial sector developed considerably; similarly, the growth of the "23 August" plant was considerable: a 95 percent net production and 46 percent overall production increase.

Marked progress was indeed recorded. A comparison with 1975 achievements will show that the "23 August" working people--workers, technicians and engineers--have made consistent efforts and recorded great progress in raising the technical level of production and manufacturing new products such as new engines, compressors, locomotives and other sophisticated products.

We appreciate this situation in general and we could declare ourselves satisfied. Production and material expenditures were cut back by considerable amounts; fairly good results were also obtained in the area of exports, which more than doubled. It was mentioned here that simultaneously with general increases in the working people's remuneration, that of the "23 August" working people also increased. As is known, in the course of the past 5-year plan real remunerations increased about 29 percent, as opposed to the 20 percent initially envisaged.

Before mentioning certain failings, I want to convey warm congratulations to all the working people of the "23 August" plant for all those achievements and for the results attained, and to wish them ever better ones in the new 5-year plan. (prolonged applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!") I also want to use this opportunity to convey to all collectives of working people in Bucharest and throughout the country congratulations for the results obtained. I hope they will work even better in the current 5-year plan. (prolonged applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

There is no doubt that the party organization of the "23 August" plant, the Bucharest party organizations and those in the rest of the country made a considerable contribution to those achievements; they played an important role in uniting the working people's efforts aimed at attaining the plan provisions.

An important part was also played by the trade unions, youth and women's organizations, as well as by the new socialist democracy and unity organization. I will not now refer to each of them separately; however, my congratulations to the working people also go to the mass and party organizations, to the communists who must always lead endeavors to unswervingly implement the party policy of developing the fatherland and raising the people's material and intellectual well-being. (cheers and applause; lengthy chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

At the plenary session of the National Council of Working People I spoke about general achievements in our country, about failings noted and about what remains to be done to improve our results. Now, therefore, I will speak especially about the activities carried out at the "23 August" plant. We are undoubtedly pleased with our achievements in the preceding 5-year plan. The results attained at the "23 August" plant, in Bucharest and throughout the country constitute a telling proof of the correctness of our party's policy, of the fact that our party is honorably fulfilling its historic mission of leading our nation along the path of socialism and communism, of continuously raising the level of civilization and well-being of the people, of increasingly strengthening the fatherland's independence and sovereignty, and of enhancing Romania's contribution to the policy of peace and national independence. (prolonged applause and ovations: chants of "Ceausescu-Romania, our esteem and pride!")

Dear comrades, as revolutionaries and communists we cannot ignore shortcomings. Several comrades spoke here about various failings in the plant's activities. The conclusive fact in this connection is that in general terms, the "23 August" plant did not fulfill the plan for 1980. Many comrades enumerated here the reasons which brought about failure to fulfill the plan; I do not doubt that these reasons are real--both those concerning supplies and those concerning delays in implementing the measures established. However, I think we should call a spade a spade: the shortcomings noted, especially in 1980, originate in the fact that the management of the "23 August" plant was faulty. The plant management did not measure up to the trust put in it; neither the central nor the ministry intervened in time to put order in the leadership of this plant, which has a very important place in Romania's industry.

Technical and technological problems, as well as material problems, should and could have been solved in time, and recently there has been progress in this respect. They could have been solved if the management of the plant had been sound and had not waited until the second half of the year to take measures. I believe that the general meeting of representatives of working people should call the attention of the central and the ministry, and request that such situations not recur in the future.

It is certain that due to those shortcomings, the general plant incomes fell short of the plan; as a result, the means of development and the fund of profit-sharing, as well as other social funds were not secured.

We must draw all due conclusions for the future, and must make every possible effort to ensure order and discipline, thus facilitating suitable development in the plant's activities. I must mention that goods production fell far short of the possibilities, and that the volume of unfinished products has greatly increased. Figures show that while in 1975 the difference between the value of overall production and that of goods production was about 700 million lei, in 1980 this difference exceeded 2 billion lei. This meant that overall production increased 46 percent, while goods production increased by only 20 percent, which is entirely unsatisfactory. It is true that net production increased 95 percent, but we cannot be content with this, because this index conceals an unfinished production totaling over 2 billion lei. Normally, out of these 2 billion, at least 1 billion lei worth of production should have been completed and delivered in the course of 1980. This would have ensured profitability, returns, a profit-sharing fund and everything devolving from it.

We must add that the existence of unfinished production--included in the 2 billion lei overall figure--involves immobilized materials. Holding such a large volume of unutilized materials in stock, in various stages of manufacture, entails credits and indicates utterly unsatisfactory activities; the general meeting and the "23 August" working people must be aware of this situation and must consider how best to deal with it in 1981. In fact, this is the point of departure. It is not enough to speak about the new economic mechanism, about self-management and self-administration, without examining in detail, at each factory, section and enterprise, the negative situations noted and eliminating them as swiftly as possible.

There have indeed been very serious failings in introducing new technologies and products; having to work so many years on a locomotive, as is now the case, is totally inadmissible. A new locomotive must be finished in at most 2-3 years. The scientific and technological achievements must be rapidly applied in production. True, we have been compelled to import technologies and new engines, but it must become clear that this was the last time we did so. We cannot continue purchasing foreign intelligence when normally we can design and manufacture new engines within at most 3-4 years, thus keeping pace with what is new in the world.

During my visit yesterday I noted that certain conclusions have been drawn and certain measures have been taken to eliminate negative situations. I was shown a number of programs designed to modernize and better organize production and to raise its technical level. However, as you well know, it is a long way from programs to reality. It is good that programs have been worked out; it shows that the comrades in the plant management, the technicians and working people have clarified various problems and know what they have to do. But like any program, it will remain only on paper if resolute steps are not taken to implement it in the shortest possible time. The problems facing the plant in the current 5-year plan are very important, and they can be solved only if production, production lines and process mechanization and automation are rapidly organized this year. I was pleasantly impressed with these programs, but as I told the comrades, I will return to the plant to see not the programs, but the new production lines.

Certain progress was made compared to last year at the foundries, too--both the steel and pig iron foundries--but this only constitutes a beginning. Naturally, there is now greater order, and much has been accomplished. However, much remains to be done before operations are completely automated and mechanized, before quality reaches the desired level and rejects are eliminated. We are losing a lot of steel and pig iron. Large amounts are spent on steel and pig iron that have to be recast, and the volume of rejects is very large; not to mention the large tooling allowances even on good parts, which also involve great expenditure of labor, steel and pig iron. Hence, measures to modernize the steel and pig iron foundries must be implemented as soon as possible. There are other problems as well, concerning the requirements of special production, which demand even more resolute application of established programs and measures.

The "23 August" plant has a strong collective of almost 18,000 working people, many engineers and technicians, and an important number of qualified workers who have demonstrated that they can competently solve any problem entrusted to them. Hence, I want to express my conviction that the shortcomings noted in the past year, especially in the second half of the 5-year plan, will soon be overcome, and that the working people and plant management, working in complete unity and cooperation, will show that they can optimally fulfill the responsible tasks entrusted to them and that the "23 August" plant will become a front-ranker not only from the viewpoint of the number of working people employed there, but also from that of highly technical production. I am positive that you will succeed in doing so, comrades! (Prolonged applause and ovations; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Dear comrades, you are familiar with the development objectives for 1981 and the tasks devolving from them on the "23 August" plant. This year we plan to increase general industrial production approximately 7 percent, and to resolutely implement the 12th congress decisions which center on achieving a new quality in all areas, a greater increase in economic efficiency and profitability, and a continuous increase in the level of material and intellectual civilization of our people.

This year and throughout the 5-year plan we intend to make resolute efforts to secure the largest possible local resources of energy and raw materials, and to greatly develop agriculture.

At the same time, we must take resolute measures to raise the technical and qualitative level of all activities, so that Romanian products can compete from qualitative, technical and economic viewpoints with the best similar products in the world. In this respect the "23 August" plant has very important tasks. We must markedly develop the production of large engines; that is, we must increase it almost 5 times. It is true that investment projects are at an advanced stage and that conditions exist for attaining this target. In fact, this means that by 1985 we should manufacture 25 engines daily, including the necessary spare parts. We must also manufacture more compressors and improve their quality. You also produce locomotives and other important items mentioned here. Hence, this is a rather serious program. In view of it, resclute measures are required to better organize activities at the enterprise, at every plant and section. Specialized personnel must be better distributed. The ministry will have to send a larger number of specialists from its institutes to work at "23 August." On basic products, with a view to optimally fulfilling the existing program and updating all activities at the plant. This program cannot be fulfilled without concentrating scientific research forces and the plant's own technicians, engineers and highly qualified workers. Hence, I want to seriously urge the Council of Working People, the plant management and the ministry to begin, as of this quarter, organizing the collectives of working people according to products and problems, to set fixed and precise schedules, and to ensure unabated implementation of plan provisions. I hope it is clear that every failure to fulfill the program at the "23 August" plant will greatly affect production in other sectors as well.

I have also seen the draft decision of the general meeting. To tell you frankly, this draft features too many generalities. The general meeting was not convened to hear generalities, but to see what is to be done to improve activities. We say that the working people are at the same time owners, producers and end users, but as owners it is difficult to accept not receiving what is due, what should be the result of good work. We all know that this requires fulfillment of the production plan, profitable activities and production justifying the plant's technical equipment. Hence, I would suggest that the draft presented should not be adopted and that a "decision-program" should be worked out instead, envisaging measures for eliminating shortcomings and fulfilling the tasks entrusted to the plant. (loud applause, ovations; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Comrades, you must not be reluctant to criticize the enterprise management--and even this program of measures--the central leadership and even the ministry. You must request that great attention be paid to efficiently and directly solving problems. The plant is in Bucharest, one does not have to go far. However, wherever plants may be located problems should be solved not via correspondence, but together with the plant management and with the working people; his is the only guarantee that the complex problems posed by our economic development are solved.

Supply problems were mentioned here, and justly so. The plan envisages appropriate supplies. Naturally, appropriate supplies require fulfillment of production plans in all enterprises. This applies to metallurgy but also to machine-building, including the "23 August" enterprise. A good amount of cast steel and parts--steel and pig iron parts--are manufactured here.

With the rejects you have you will not be able to ensure smooth supplies. To solve this problem, we could expand the capacity of the foundries, but there is a safer method, namely applying appropriate technologies and implementing established norms at the foundries, since they are large enough. The volume of rejects forecast is still large: up to 10 and 12 percent. This shows that there is still a lot of room for better organizing production and for securing supply reserves. Yesterday we discussed the need to develop steel production. However, it must be understood that we will do so not in order to permit or make up for rejects, but to be in a position to manufacture more and better parts here.

In accordance with consumption norms, we have a secure basis of material supplies. However, these norms must be observed; material expenditures and consumption must be further cut back--in 1980 they were larger here than had been established. We must take resolute steps to fully utilize the fixed assets and funds of the enterprise. You have a greater volume of fixed funds per worker than similar enterprises abroad. Nevertheless, the value of the production obtained with these fixed funds is three to four times lower than that of other firms. This means that the technical means and equipment purchased for considerable amounts of foreign currency is not appropriately utilized.

Labor productivity in its turn is about three times lower than at similar enterprises, similarly equipped. There must be a direct relationship between production per 1,000 lei fixed funds and labor productivity, between increase in production per 1,000 lei fixed funds and corresponding increase in labor productivity. Normally, you should attain a level of about 1 million lei per worker, or rather per working person employed at the enterprise, which would indicate that equipment is appropriately utilized and produces what it is supposed to. We discussed this problem back in 1979, but perhaps in general terms only, and that is why I am dwelling on it now.

It must be clear to us that to develop our country as a whole, to increase national wealth and material assets, and, on this basis, to increase the people's material well-being, we must attain the same level of labor productivity, of utilization of fixed funds and of material expenditure as the best enterprises of the world. As long as our labor productivity is lower, as long as we require more materials and obtain a smaller production with the same amount of fixed assets, we will not be able to increase our national wealth and national income, or the general well-being of the country and of each working person.

I think that the party organization, the trade unions, the youth [presumably youth organization] and the Working People's Council must seriously discuss these problems. The working people must be provided with the necessary documentation to understand that we will not attain the level of the developed countries and will not overcome the stage of a developing country, if we do not deal with the problem of labor productivity and economic efficiency.

Our products are still unwieldy, and material consumption per product is still large. As I have mentioned, efforts are being made in this respect, but all too slowly. As of this 5-year plan, as of this very year, we must radically change this situation. This requires mechanization and automation of production processes, manufacture of machine-aggregates at the plant or in cooperation with other plants, training workers to operate several machines, and corresponding cuts of nonproductive personnel. Such personnel should be transferred to production, and when I say production I also mean the sectors of design and planning of modern technology and machinery. We have too many engineers sitting in offices. Let them be transferred to design sectors, let them work on technological problems and design the machines we need, together with highly qualified workers.

You have obtained a number of good results. I was pleased with what I saw yesterday, but as we say: "One swallow does not herald the spring!" Unfortunately, there are too few swallows at "23 August." We must attempt to bring about a spring of modern, sophisticated technology at "23 August." (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Utterly correct were the comrades who raised the problem of greater concern with professional training and with raising the level of qualification of all personnel. We need people with a high level of professional, technical and scientific training to operate sophisticated machinery and effect automation and mechanization. From what has been said here, I gained the impression that things are not as they should be in this respect. I believe that the decision that will be worked out should give great attention to this issue and envisage a program of measures for this year. We will have to examine how the problem of training cadres for steel plants and foundries is dealt with in Bucharest in general and, togehter with the Bucharest party committee, we will have to organize the establishment of a high school attached to an enterprise having adequate facilities.

Generally speaking, we must resolutely implement the program on professional and technical training, with a view to raising the level of training of all "23 August" personnel. This issue applies to all Bucharest and to the entire country. We have developed industry rapidly, have equipped it with very modern installations, but have fallen behind in the matter of cadre training. We must act swiftly in this respect, and we have the necessary potential for this. Bucharest has the polytechnical institute and research institutes, and at your enterprise you have highly qualified cadres. By uniting these forces and promoting their participation in the entire training and recycling process, including the training of engineers and technicians, we can, as of this very year, raise the general technical and professional level of the working people employed at "23 August." This collective must become a detachment of workers with sound scientific-technical and political training. (Loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

We must also concern ourselves with better organizing political-educational activities. Several comrades correctly stressed this aspect of our activities in their speeches. Simultaneously with professional and technical training, we must also raise the political and ideological level of all working people, primarily of young people. Each of them must grasp his responsibility as owner, end user and produer, as master of the national resources for the general development of our society. The attitudes and work of all working people at "23 August" and throughout the capital and country must be impregnated by a revolutionary spirit. We are building a new society in difficult international conditions. We must rapidly overcome the backwardness inherited from the past; what others accomplished in hundreds of years we must accomplish in several decades. For this each person must be aware and grasp that to build a new society, each person must assume responsibility for fulfilling the ideals of socialism and communism in Romania. (Cheers, applause; chants of "our esteem and pride, Ceausescu-Romania")

At the same time, greater attention must be given to the working and living conditions of working people at the "23 August" enterprise and throughout the capital. While Bucharest enjoys priority treatment and supplies are satisfactory, services still lag behind. We must ask the party organization and the People's Councils to rapidly implement the 12th congress directives and plan decisions and provisions in connection with services for the working people in Bucharest. (Applause, cheers. Chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

Similarly, the trade unions, youth and women's organizations and the socialist democracy and unity organization must give attention--aside from their general political-educational activities--to the issue of free time and leisure for all, especially for young people.

More opportunities must be created for dancing and singing. You have a beautiful club, now you must begin to appropriately organize political-educational activities. There is also a canteen, where you can also organize cultural activities. Political-educational activities and free time must be better organized. The working people must also be able to see shows--let us bring shows here--and good movies, and should also have their own cultural-artistic teams and compete with other enterprises.

Let us organize trips, and give young people opportunities to spend their free time in a pleasant, instructive and educational manner. I suggest that a decision you adopt is to ask the People's Councils to improve services and promote development of political and recreational activities.

The general meeting--the democratic leadership forum of the working people--should debate problems but also indicate ways of solving them. Workers' democracy and our socialist democracy in general presupposes active and conscious participation by the working people in leading the society. However, this should not be taken formally, but in the sense of debating and finding solutions to all problems concerning the work, life and well-being of our people, the fatherland's independence and our international policy. Everything that occurs in Romania must be discussed by the workers class, by the working people and general meetings such as this one, which should become bodies of workers' leadership acting in a revolutionary spirit and promoting a new course of struggle against what is old and outdated, and for what is new in all areas. Only thus will we ensure unswerving implementation of the party program. (Ovations, applause; chants of "Ceausescu, RCP!")

The "23 August" enterprise must place greater emphasis on the issue of the new economic mechanism, on self-management and self-administration. Self-management and the new mechanism must be reflected in the daily--hourly, so to speak--work of the management and of each collective of working people. It would seem that more specific clarifications are required in this respect. Net production alone is not sufficient; it is quite abnormal to double net production while goods production increases only 20 percent. The problem of sale and returns for goods production and that of itemized production should be put on a par with net production. Without fulfilling the goods production and marketing it, and without fulfilling the itemized production, the new economic mechanism cannot be applied. Only by combining these three basic elements of economic activities can we eliminate the deficiencies noted in the past 5-year plan, especially in the recent period, at "23 August" too. We must increase the responsibility of the enterprise management, of the managerial councils and of each working person. The role of the engineers and foremen must also be increased. The foreman is the production organizer. He is often the decisive factor for production, for its quality and technical level. The foreman must see to it that no faulty product leaves the plant or section. Should he note deficiencies in the production process, he should stop it and take due measures. We must take resolute steps to ensure appropriate organizational structure in the production process. Order, discipline and technical responsibility are essential for quality production!

Democracy in production--so to speak--is linked to technical level. Democracy is dictated by the requirements of the established production quality and technical level. In the name of democracy one must refuse to accept rejects or shoddy production! The party organization, youth organizations, trade unions, the Socialist Democracy and Unity Organization and each working person must understand that the issue of order and discipline, and of performing operations precisely in keeping with technical requirements, is essential. In this respect the foreman has the decisive word and his indications must be followed. Naturally, the general meeting discusses labor organization, but the foreman's decisions do not come into discussion on the job. (loud applause)

We have engineers, section heads and many management cadres; each must fulfill his responsibilities in the production process to the letter. No faulty product should be allowed to leave a section or plant. The chief engineer, section head and plant director--and at "23 August" there are also factory directors--are all responsible. The general meeting must call them to account if they allow shoddy products to leave the enterprise. This would compromise the factory and the whole enterprise, cause domestic losses and undermine the competitiveness of our products in foreign markets.

This is the key issue of good management, and of enhancing the responsibility of leadership bodies and of each working person within the production process. In this respect I think we must make greater efforts at "23 August." I hope the decision will reflect these problems and, after it is finalized, I hope it will be discussed again in all sections and factories. Party and mass organizations must assume responsibility for strengthening order and discipline in all areas. There is a close link between workers' democracy, and discipline and order. Democracy cannot be conceived of without order and without personal responsibility on the job. Only in these conditions can workers' democracy prove its superiority, only thus can we ensure the rapid development of our country, the people's well-being, and the victory of communism in Romania! (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu and the people!")

I have left the issue of foreign trade toward the end, not because it is of lesser importance, but because I want to particularly stress the need to deal with exports in the best conditions and to reduce imports considerably. At the plenary session of the National Council of Working People I spoke about these problems. Romania is actively participating in the international division of labor. We are extensively developing economic as well as political relations with the socialist countries, and are members of CEMA. We are also extensively developing relations with developing countries. Your enterprise itself manufactures many products for developing countries. We are endeavoring to expand relations with developed capitalist countries in a spirit of equality and mutual advantage.

In the future we must expand our international relations and exchange, but on conditions of equality, mutual advantage and corresponding compensation. We must not import more than we export! On the contrary, in view of the fact that we have to repay previous loans, our exports must exceed imports so as to be able to both pay for imports and repay our foreign debt, to pay for previous imports which include many machines that went to "23 August" and to other plants in Bucharest and elsewhere in the country. We import a great amount of raw materials; we import 50 percent of our oil and other products that I will not now list. Hence, the problem of exports and of international cooperation is of special importance for our economic activities and our general development. Hence, I want to emphasize that greater attention must be given to production earmarked for export, which must be manufactured first and in accordance with the technical specifications stipulated in contracts. I will not elaborate any further. Each of the factories and sections that work for export know that there is much to be criticized in this respect. I have spoken in general, however, about the need to eliminate shortcomings and to manufacture products in keeping with requirements and quality specifications. We must give greater attention to problems concerning our cooperation with socialist countries. Certain materials or subassemblies must be manufactured in cooperation with socialist countries or--should the need arise--with other firms, in developing or capitalist countries, on the basis of the above mentioned principles. I am referring particularly to our relations with developed capitalist countries, where the issue of compensation is essential; without it we cannot import anything. We have decided not to accept any further increase in Romania's foreign debt and to begin reducing it as of this year. Hence, we will import nothing for which we cannot pay or if some form of compensation has not been secured with the firms in question. I hope this issue is equally clear! I am stressing it because several comrades mentioned it here in a certain manner, complaining that they encounter difficulties with imports. It must be clearly understood that such problems must be solved domestically or in cooperation with socialist countries, and that we can only trade on the basis of compensation. Our industry is currently in a position to solve many problems, and this enables it to speak to any firm from an equal position, including forms from which we acquired products on the basis of a license.

This year, the "23 August" enterprise--all its factories and sections and all working people employed here--must improve their work, so that the general meeting of 1982 may view the occurrences of 1980 as a passing episode, and so that the "23 August" working people may become a strong revolutionary detachment capable of always meeting the requirements of the party, the people and the socialist and communist construction, worthy of taking a front-ranking place in the struggle to develop Socialist Romania. (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

Dear comrades, I will not speak in great detail about international issues. In all its international activities, our party and Socialist Romania proceed from the 12th congress decisions and the need to consistently work for a policy of detente, national independence and peace.

There are complex problems in current international life. The arms race is being stepped up; newly emerged conflicts have brought about a particular aggravation of international relations. At the same time, the peoples are intensifying their struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, for national independence, for consolidating sovereignty, and for a policy based on full equality of rights, non-interference in internal affairs, and renunciation of the use and threat of force.

Life shows that the people have the necessary strength to reject the policy of imperialist domination and to impose a new policy. However, this requires unity and solidarity, and every possible effort to solve conflicts through negotiations, to halt the arms race and to establish a new world economic order.

We attach special importance to the issue of security in Europe, and to the success of the Madrid conference. We pay great attention to the issue of cooperation with the Balkan states. Within the framework of our general policy, we endeavor to develop relations with all socialist countries, with developing countries, and with developed capitalist states.

We are aware of the fact that only if all states, large and small, participate equally in solving complex problems, and only if each state assumes appropriate responsibility in international life, can the policy of detente and peace be ensured. We have acted and will further consistently strive to contribute in the international arena to building a better and more just world, to enforcing the peoples' right to be masters of their destinies and to build their life independently, in accordance with their wishes and without any foreign interference. (Loud applause)

In view of the indissoluble unity between our domestic policy and our international policies, and working to successfully build socialism in Romania, to raise the people's well-being and to strengthen the country's independence and sovereignty, we are actively contributing to the cause of peace and detente and to building a better and more just world. We will act further along this line. (Loud applause and cheers; chants of "Ceausescu--Romania, peace and friendship!")

Dear comrades and friends, I want to end by expressing the conviction that the general meeting's debates will bring about radical improvements in the world of the strong "23 August" collective. I hope that the comrades in the leadership council and plant management will agree with and act upon the various critical remarks and notes, and will duly amend the draft document, which should then be presented again to include everything that was discussed here. This should mark a step forward from the viewpoint of the general meeting's role as well. We hope that other working people and other collectives will equally draw the due conclusions and enhance the strictness and role of general meetings as forums of leadership of the workers class and all working people. We hope that the democracy we are establishing in Romania will be the democracy of direct and conscious participation by the workers class and by all classes in leading the society, and that leadership bodies will be submitted to the supervision of the masses and work in close unity and cooperation with them.

Only by bolstering this supervison from the top to the bottom and from the bottom to the top, and only by working in close unity can we ensure Romania's resolute advance along the path of socialism and communism, and be sure that the development program for the current 5-year plan will be implemented. I want to express my conviction that the "23 August" enterprise will take one of the first, or perhaps the first place in its branch in this 5-year plan. (Loud applause and cheers: chants of "Ceausescu-RCP!")

I wish you all and the entire enterprise collective ever greater successes in your future activities, good health and happiness! (Prolonged applause and cheers; lengthy chants of "Ceausescu and the people!" "Ceausescu-RCP!" The audience cheers enthusiastically the RCP, its Central Committee, and the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.)

CEAUSESCU MEETS WITH LIBYAN OIL SECRETARY

AU172030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 17, President Nicolae Ceausescu received 'Abd as-Salam Zaq'ar, secretary for petroleum of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, chairman for Libya in the Romanian-Libyan Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, now on a Romanian visit.

Participating was Ion Patan, Romanian deputy prime minister, and Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state. During the interview the sides highlighted with satisfaction the ascending evolution of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. Also expressed was the joint wish to further intensify the collaboration and cooperation between the two countries, to expand the trade exchanges to mutual advantage, to the advantage of the cause of progress and thriving of the Romanian people and of the Libyan people.

The sides also exchanged views on some topical international problems, highlighting on the occasion the necessity for further action to be taken in view of halting the deterioration of the world political climate, for resuming and continuing the process of detente, for the political, negotiated settlement of all the inter-state differences to the interest of world peace, collaboration and understanding. Also stressed was the importance of disarmament, of liquidating underdevelopment and building a new international economic order. The interview, that passed in a cordial atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of messages of friendship between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IRAQI INDUSTRY MINISTER TAWFIQ

AU171653 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] President of the Socialist Republic of Romania Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu today received Tahir Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals of Iraq, who is visiting our country at the head of an economic delegation. The guest was accompanied by Deputy Minister Ahmad Qasim Taqi. The meeting was attended by Comrades Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ion Avram, minister of the machine-building industry. Also present was Iraqi charge d'affaires ad interim to Bucharest Yahia al-Ani.

Greetings were exchanged on the occasion between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. During their meeting, the sides reviewed the good relations of friendship and cooperation existing between Romania and Iraq, and expressed the desire to further expand and diversify them in political, economic, scientific-technical and other areas, in accordance with agreements concluded at summit meetings in Bucharest and Baghdad. The sides examined new possibilities of developing multifaceted cooperation in accordance with the interests of our peoples and countries.

The sides also discussed certain current international issues. Thus, they emphasized the need for intensified efforts to resume and consolidate the trend toward detente, peace and respect for national independence; and to solve conflicts, tension and all interstate differences in various areas of the world through political means and negotiations.

In connection with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the sides expressed the view that every possible effort must be made to cease the hostilities and settle the conflict through political, peaceful means, on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, and thus in keeping with the interests of both countries and peoples and of the cause of international peace, detente and understanding. The meeting proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Talks End

AU172027 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Feb (AGERPRES)--On February 17, the Romanian-Iraqi economic talks ended in Bucharest. The delegations were led by Ioan Avram, minister of the machine-building industry, and Tahir Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals of Iraq. On the occasion the two delegations analyzed the achievements scored within the Romanian-Iraqi relations of economic cooperation in different domains of activity, according to the agreements concluded on the occasion of the summit meetings and talks. It was appreciated that there were large possibilities to develop them further. Attending was Yahia al-Ani, charge d'affairs A.I. of Iraq in Bucharest.

VERDET CONGRATULATES JARUZELSKI ON HIS APPOINTMENT

AU171326 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Feb 81 p 5

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski on his appointment as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic. On behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on his own behalf he conveys warmest congratulations and sincere wishes for health, energy and success in this responsible position.

I am convinced--the message states--that the relations of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between our countries and peoples will further develop, for our mutual benefit and in the interests of the general cause of socialism and peace.

MADAGASCAR PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU172024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Feb (AGERPRES)--The parliamentary delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar made up of Lucien Xavier Michel Andrianarahinjaka, president of the National People's Assembly, and Cristophe Bezandry, vice-president, who paid a visit to Romania at the invitation of the Grand National Assembly, left Bucharest on Tuesday, February 17.

RCP MEMBER VASILE POTOP'S DEATH ANNOUNCED

AU171328 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Feb 81 p 5

[Excerpt] Comrade Vasile Potop, member of the RCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Buzau County party committee passed away on 12 February 1981 after a long illness.

LACK OF COORDINATION SEEN IN U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

LD161240 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 16 Feb 81

[TANJUG correspondent Slobodan Obradovic report]

[Text] Washington, 16 Feb (TANJUG)--In contrast with the clearly defined foreign-policy platform put forward by the Republicans during the election campaign, these same Republicans, now in commanding positions at the White House, do not agree on many crucial points.

Notwithstanding the official claim that the entire foreign policy of the United States is "undergoing a reappraisal", many discordant notes in statements and view expressed by officials have prompted commentators here to speak of "inconsistencies" in that policy.

For example, Secretary of Defense Weinberger has announced that the United States should produce neutron bombs and place them "at suitable points", while Secretary of State Haig has hastened to reassure the allies and Western Europe--that there is no change in the U.S. policy so far as the bomb is concerned. Later, Weinberger has repeated his stand, so that it is difficult to say which of the statements reflects the actual state of affairs.

Contrary to the new President's statement, repeated on several occasions, that the Israeli settlements on the occupied Palestinian territory "are not illegal"--as maintained by Carter--official press spokesman of the State Department William Dyess says that the setting-up of these settlements "does not serve the cause of peace".

The impression is that the United States' attitude to the events in Poland is not yet clear either. There is a noticeable difference between official statements and the assessments being made by senior administration officials in conversations with journalists. Officially, the situation in Poland is treated calmly, with emphasis on that the United States does not consider any Soviet invasion of Poland to be "imminent". On the other hand, in private conversations with journalists, senior officials point out that Soviet intervention is "inevitable" and that it will constitute "a terrible blow" to Soviet relations with the United States and the rest of the world.

The contradictory explanation about U.S. economic aid to Poland in another proof that President Reagan's administration has not been run in yet. According to one source, the United States will not extend that aid until the Polish Government has carried out "internal reforms". This version was followed by an official statement according to which the question of economic aid to Poland was "under intensive study".

At a time, West European allies strongly objected to Carter's being "inconsistent". Will this remark be repeated also in case of Reagan?

VISITING ITALIAN CP DELEGATION WELCOMED BY GRLICKOV

LD172304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1730 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Italian Communist Party, headed by member of the Italian Communist Party Directorate Giancarlo Napolitano, arrived in Belgrade today for a brief working visit at the invitation of the President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee.

The delegation members are the Italian Communist Party Central Committee members Angelo Oliva and Gino Galli.

At Belgrade airport the delegation was welcomed by member of the LCY Central Committee Presidency Dr Aleksandar Grlickov.

During the visit to Yugoslavia the delegation will hold talks in the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee.

BULGARIAN ARTICLE ON SFRY HISTORIOGRAPHY CRITICIZED

LD132223 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Why do Bulgarian historians justify Bulgaria's fascist past and why do they identify themselves with it? Milika Sundic comments on the latest Bulgarian attack on Yugoslavia and its policy:

The attack by the Bulgarian periodical VEKOVE on Yugoslavia and its policy and leadership takes us back to the period when Bulgarians were not choosy about means to express their pretensions against Yugoslavia--that is, the period of the Cominform. The attack was contained in an article entitled "Yugoslav Historiography on Bulgarian-Yugoslav Relations, 1941-44." The very title shows what kind of an article this is and what its author, Dobrin Michev, is trying to prove--that is, that the Bulgarian fascist army had a liberating mission during World War II. Since we in Yugoslavia, and not only we, argue that the Bulgarian fascist army in no way differed in its crimes from the German fascist soldiery, Bulgarian historians are accusing us of attempts to falsify the Bulgarian past. It is not clear to us, however, why the Bulgarian historians are so anxious and what is inducing them to persist in identifying present-day Bulgaria with the fascist past? Who are they trying to deceive? Is there anyone in the world who so many years after World War II does not know on whose side Bulgaria was from 1941 to 9 September 1944?

Let us say right away that we are not too surprised by the Bulgarian attack, although we have been perhaps a bit mistaken in thinking that something like this cannot happen at present. We bear in mind the fact that in the past year numerous contacts have been established between responsible Yugoslav and Bulgarian personalities which raised the hope that relations between the two countries are improving and moving upward. It is true that in many places in our country, especially in Macedonia and southern Serbia, where Bulgarian crimes during World War II are still well remembered, people do not particularly believe that our neighbors--the Bulgarians--have changed their nature. And as we see, they were right.

Nobody, of course, is questioning what has been achieved in the postwar years between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, nor the need to continue cooperation between the two countries on the bases of equality and noninterference in internal affairs. On the contrary. However, the said principles are very frequently called into question in Bulgaria. The latest attack by the Bulgarian journal on Yugoslavia again convinces us of this. Even if it had not been for this attack, Bulgaria's stance on the Macedonian national minority and the Macedonian nation in general represents sufficient warning that our neighbor has not abandoned greater-Bulgarian pretensions against Yugoslavia.

After all, what else can the attack by the Bulgarian journal on the decisions of the second session of Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Yugoslavia [AVNOJ] and the first session of Antifascist Council of National Liberation of Macedonia [ASNON] mean? At the first session of ASNON, representatives of the Macedonian people proclaimed the first Macedonian state in recent history. To make things more absurd, the Bulgarian historians--and not only they--accuse the Yugoslav communists of what they are doing themselves--of hegemonism and a nationalist policy towards the Macedonian question. When the Bulgarian author states this in his article, he explicitly refers to the decisions of the second session of AVNOJ in Jajce.

What is not clear to us at this moment--talking of the latest Bulgarian attack on Yugoslavia--is does there exist a scenario, old or perhaps new, for such anti-Yugoslav attacks? One has the impression that one exists and that the Bulgarians are not its sole authors. We know from experience that the Bulgarian historians always follow somebody or something. This is why it seems to us that the attempt to justify the crimes of the Bulgarian fascist army during World War II represents an attempt to justify not only the dark past but also some other things which are not at all clear in Bulgarian policy towards Yugoslavia.

BOOK ON BALKANS REBUTS BULGARIAN CONTENTIONS

LD172314 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1252 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG)--At the international press center in Belgrade, the book by Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo entitled "The Battle for the Balkans" was presented to the public today. This historical study describes without embellishing the truth one of the stormiest periods of the recent history of our people. The author, as a direct participant in and witness of the events, discusses the specific conditions in which the national liberation struggle of the Macedonian people was waged.

The author also tries to answer the question why the national liberation struggle in Macedonia acquired relatively late the character of a mass all-people's uprising. The book also represents a reply to the memoirs by Tsola Dragoycheva, former Bulgarian Communist Party Politburo member, in which she distorts historical facts and makes a contribution to the anti-Yugoslav campaign in Bulgaria. Svetozar Vukmanovic-Tempo's answer is based, in addition to personal recollections, also on numerous historical documents. Unusually interesting are those from British sources. "Tempo's book follows structurally the misinformation and arbitrary assertions by Tsola Dragoycheva, but the book should not be assessed merely as a reply to the statements made by Bulgarian propagandists. The distortions presented by Dragoycheva serve Tempo to develop--while refuting these inaccuracies and often plain lies--the documentary presentation and explanation of the historical trend in the heart of the Balkans in the critical years of World War II. He does not stop merely at the fate of Macedonia and of the Macedonian people," Leo Mates, the publicist, said.

The fact that not even today have the speculations by great powers with the Balkans ceased contributes to the topical principled adherence to the right to nationality and self-determination of every nation. This is not only a problem of the Balkans and this book is also, therefore, significant in the wider contest of international relations on all continents.

The content of the book, according to the author, exceeds that which Dragoycheva wrote about. Her writing was only a reason for my elaborating individual problems. Historically, the small people in the Balkans have always represented merely objects in the policy of great powers. This is the way it was in the past but also in the last war. The only difference was that communists had, in one way or another, joined the struggle of the great powers but they often forgot that they represented part of a movement which should have nothing in common with nationalism. These were the reasons for my giving the book the title "The Battle for the Balkans". The book testifies that some communist parties had understood this battle as an opportunity to expand the borders of their countries, while other communist parties' point of departure had been that this struggle should make it possible for all the people in the Balkans to become free and equal.

Replying to the questions put by foreign journalists present, the author advocated that his book should serve as a contribution to the understanding of the important events in the Balkans and he expressed the wish that the book prompt a constructive dialogue, free from ugly, as he said, typically Balkan-like political labels.

MOJSOV REPORTS ON 'MACEDONIAN QUESTION' AT SEMINAR

LD160001 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 14 Feb 81

[Text] Ohrid, 14 Feb (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, tonight submitted a report entitled "Macedonia--a Historical Prospect" to the scientific conference "Week of Marxist Discussions '81" being held in Ohrid.

In a very thorough study of some 40 pages Mojsov outlined to the participants in this conference, who during the past 7 days have exchanged experience in their work and in Marxist education, the latest history of Macedonia on whose territory many historic battles have been fought since the middle of the 19th century, where many influences crossed each other and where the persistent and difficult struggle of the Macedonian people for their own identity, national affirmation and liberation was waged.

Recalling that the centuries-long struggle was waged for the conquest and division of Macedonia, Mojsov emphasized that the Macedonian people, together with all peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, finally buried all plans of conquest with the successful conclusion of the national liberation war and with the creation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, thus not only winning its national freedom but also laying down the paths of its free socialist development. According to some estimates, by mid-1978 more than 1,835,000 people were living there, and according to present demographic trends, in 1986 it will have 2 million inhabitants. According to the 1971 census, the 1,647,308 inhabitants 1,142,375 were Macedonians, 279,871 Albanians, 108,552 Turks and 117,110 others or not declared.

Speaking on the appearance of "arguments" about the Macedonian question, Lazar Mojsov very thoroughly dealt with the 19th century in Europe, the process of creating new states and the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. In this period, nationalist passions arose in connection with the "still unliberated" areas which, under the influence of competition between the great powers, turned into unrestrained rivalry over the remaining territories of the Ottoman Empire in southern Europe. Because of objective historical factors, Macedonia thus became "the bone of contention"--the main area of conflict in the Balkans, involving the great powers and the Balkan states which more or less openly aligned themselves with them in order to achieve their national and nationalist aims.

The revolutionary liberation forces of the Macedonian people, as well as the workers' and socialist movement in the Balkan states, were aware of the consequences of this competition and clashes over Macedonia and thus, Mojsov recalled, responded to the imperialist policy of "divide and rule" with their own vision of unity of all Balkans peoples through the establishment of a Balkan Federation in which Macedonia would have been one of its integral parts. In the international conditions prevailing at that time this aim was impossible to attain and it thus remained only as a declaration of aspirations of the Balkan peoples and their liberation forces.

Continuing to speak of the times then and of the conditions in which the "Macedonian question" was raised, Mojsov stressed that the question has not only remained topical at the political-propaganda level and has not only animated spirits in their support for the various claims to Macedonia but has, especially since the Berlin congress and during the first decades of this century, become one of the main questions with which the diplomacy and subsequently the army headquarters of the great powers concerned themselves, and also an object of constant interventions, negotiations, consultations, deals and secret conventions. All this voluminous literature about the "Macedonian question" now, after a series of historic experiences and lessons which the Macedonian people acquired in centuries-long struggles for liberation from all invaders, until finally in the course of people's revolution it became a subject which, in common with the liberation forces of the great revolution of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities, decides itself about its own future, appears as if it were a collection of mutually contradictory data, statements and "research."

Having referred to a very "rich" literature about "the Macedonian question" and to the conditions of its emergence, Lazar Mojsov spoke of the development of the national liberation struggle of the Macedonian people, saying that unfavorable international conditions rendered the struggle of this nation for the formation of its own national institutions and for the definite formation of the national liberation movement quite difficult.

In the era of national awakening and of the first steps of the national liberation movement, in that historic moment in which the enslaved nations were within the Ottoman Empire, it was the churches and schools which represented the basic institutions of national emancipation.

Speaking in detail about the beginning of and struggle for an autocephalous church organization and for the reestablishment of the independent archdiocese of Ohrid, Mojsov made the assessment that this struggle would have produced positive results but for the simultaneous beginning of the penetration of national propaganda of both church and scholastic institutions and by neighboring independent Balkan countries. At that time there occurred the first divisions into supporters of the Exarchy and of the Patriarchate and into supporters of the Serb Orthodox Church. These divided and rival church organizations began to establish schools in the Bulgarian and Serb languages, and a new expansion of the spread of Greek schools in Macedonia began. This new "missionary activity" began the division into spheres of interest in Macedonia between the Balkan states followed by mutual conflicts, deals and secret agreements. All kinds of "counting the heads" of their own supporters and those supporting others began, educators swarmed in and they were accompanied by an army of authors and specialists of every kinds who began creating and accumulating literature about "the Macedonian question."

The Macedonian people's reply to these and other actions for the division, fragmentation and the preparation of a war conflict was to strengthen its national liberation movement by armed struggle against both the Ottoman invaders and against all pretenders to its renewed enslavement. With these objectives and in this struggle the Macedonian people did not have allies; they all went for it, while the workers' and the socialist movement in the Balkan countries was not yet sufficiently strong to become a serious factor in curbing the regimes in their countries in this expansion against Macedonia.

Having recalled many battles and wars which took place on Macedonian soil, Mojsov made the assessment that the Macedonian people then found themselves on the very edge not only of their national existence but of their physical survival. However, a new workers' class was emerging then, the Communist Party of Yugoslavia which worked for, initially not consistently enough but with a clearly formulated line after 1923, the national liberation of the Macedonian people and their equality with other Yugoslav peoples.

The development of the national uprising and the massive acceptance of the armed struggle against the Bulgarian, Italian and German occupiers is a most eloquent proof, Lazar Mojsov said, of the maturity of the Macedonian people who, after a series of historic tribulations, knew how to find their true allies and how, through the great liberation struggle of all Yugoslav nations and nationalities, to assert themselves nationally by attaining their centuries-old national rights, through the creation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

The president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium went on to speak about impressive data of the many-sided development of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. Recalling the fact that before the war Macedonia was not only the least developed area of Yugoslavia but also of Europe, he mentioned that in 1939 there were only 14,197 employed in the economy of Macedonia, while in 1979 the number of the employed reached 401,791. Data on the development of the national culture of the Macedonian nation are even more impressive. After the liberation of Macedonia in 1944, there were only 150 experts with university education, while in the period through 1979 more than 50,000 young people graduated from Skopje University. The university was founded in 1949 despite the fact that the first Macedonian elementary reader was published in 1945--after almost a century of struggling for the use of the Macedonian language in schools. In 1979, 587 books were published in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, 66 of them in Albanian and Turkish.

Listing other data about the development of this republic in all spheres of social life, Lazar Mojsov stressed that the age-old struggle of the Macedonian people was victorious and was crowned by the creation of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia.

Lessons of history are relentless and there is no force in the world which can stop the wheel of history, let alone turn it back. No one and no force in the world can steer the Macedonian people away from the path it has chosen--the path of building socialist social relations in an independent, self-managing and nonaligned Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said in conclusion.

MIKULIC ADDRESSES MEETING ON PARTY'S VANGUARD ROLE

LD141013 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1220 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Ohrid, 13 Feb (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made a speech last night on the subject "The League of Communists Is the Vanguard and Creative Force of the Socialist Self-Management Political System," in connection with the "Week of Marxist Discussions '81" which is being held in Ohrid with the participation of about 200 lecturers on Marxism in Yugoslavia and numerous scientific workers.

The joint characteristic, and law, of all phases of the development and strengthening of socialist self-management, which has been confronted with objective and subjective circumstances is, and has been, that this development is directly dependent on the content and work method of the League of Communists, and on the degree to which the League of Communists is realizing its role in society. This was emphasized by Branko Mikulic at the start of his report.

Hence, an essential precondition for the further successful development and strengthening of socialist self-management sociopolitical relations is the organized ideological and political action of the League of Communists and of other organized socialist forces aimed at the realization of its program aims and those institutional solutions which are set out in the Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other systematic laws. However, Mikulic added, as an ideological and political vanguard and factor of the socialist self-management conscience of working people, the League of Communists cannot act as an outside [word indistinct] and by similar methods affect the self-management system and its organs. Only within them, by means of argument and the progressive nature of its standpoints and orientations can it fight successfully for the interests of the working class and the realization of the humanist aims of the LCY program and policy. Only in the context of the delegate system, and sociopolitical and social organizations, can the League of Communists as a factor of the socialist social conscience, creativity and social activity make successful contact with working people and citizens, influence the strengthening of their socialist self-management conscience and thus carry out its leading ideological and political role.

Mikulic went on to dwell more broadly on the role of the League of Communists in the Socialist Alliance and the delegate system, emphasizing that this activity is not exhausted with the establishment of live contact and close linking with the masses and the realization of ideological influence on working people and citizens, but by means of the direct responsibility of the League of Communists for the essence and character of the joint interests and standpoints which are incorporated in the Socialist Alliance and carried into the delegate system.

In this connection Mikulic pointed to the need for constant ideopolitical involvement by the League of Communists in the Socialist Alliance and delegate system where communists, in direct communication with working people and citizens, ensure the socialist, self-management, working class content of decisions by all self-management organs and institutions of the political system by means of their strength of argument, clarity of aims and the programs which they advocate, and by their readiness to take public responsibility for finding the best solutions to unresolved questions.

Mikulic then went on to state that in realizing its vanguard role in building up socialist self-management, the League of Communists must fight on two fronts in all phases of the revolution: against bureaucratic-dogmatic tendencies and ideas, on the one hand, and against petty bourgeois anarchy, bourgeois liberalism and technocratism, on the other. Explaining the aims of these tendencies, the restoration of statism and centralism, he stressed that these forces have acted under the banners of "more order" and "discipline," and in fact they have always worked and are working on attempts to introduce bureaucratic power and restraint, the material basis of which is alienated income and whose support is in the ideology of state socialism, that is, statism and political centralism. Experience confirms that technocratism tends to usurp the self-management rights of working people, among other things by relying on League of Communists organs and other sociopolitical organizations (trade unions, Socialist Youth Federation) in work and on composite organizations of associated labor under the label of "rational" and "efficient" business activity, and then it establishes itself as a reign.

Now and in the future [word indistinct] we need to bear in mind the fact that the material and social sources for the renewal of these antiself-management tendencies have not been eliminated and that the struggle against them remains essential now and for a long period in the future.

Emphasizing the orientation of the League of Communists to work by democratic methods in self-management organs, sociopolitical and social organizations, Mikulic said that the struggle for economic stabilization can only be won if communists wage it together with the working class and all working people and citizens where they live, work and self-manage. The realization of the economic stabilization policy will not be successful unless basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists, or individual communists, "intervene" and "suggest" directly that unresolved problems be resolved in "authoritative places," meaning by this a narrow circle of business structures in organizations of associated labor or individuals in organs of administration of sociopolitical communities, and not by authorized self-management organs and delegate assemblies. By "skirting" the centers of alienated power in which decisions are still made or which can influence the conditions of acquiring income, investment and other types of consumption and so forth, communists might make an objective contribution to the (?expropriation) of the working class, working people and citizens and consolidate the reign of the techno-bureaucratic monopoly; against their will, naturally, they hinder the realization of the stabilization policy and cause even greater difficulties and problems. For not even economic stabilization can be achieved without strengthening socialist self-management income-based relations, that is, decision-making by working people on the whole of the policy of reproduction. The creation and expansion of general and individual conditions for this and the revolutionary destruction and elimination of all barriers which oppose this, by suitable methods of ideological and political struggle, is the basic task of members, organizations and organs of the League of Communists.

(?Sometimes) adverse consequences can arise if organs and organizations of the League of Communists are uncritical toward irresponsible behavior by individuals in solving problems, say in the sphere of prices, the functioning and supply of the market, investment and other types of consumption, and so forth. There are also some examples of self-management and [word indistinct] organs, organizations and organs of the League of Communists not functioning efficiently in order to overcome (?resistance) in, for example, narrowing the front of investments, not deducting the income of organizations of associated labor for the building of very expensive projects in the social sphere and so forth. Exponents of this resistance are more often individuals in managerial, administrative and political functions, and are, in general, members of the League of Communists.

It would therefore be better for basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists to raise the question of the political and moral responsibility of their members for such behavior and to start initiatives for their replacement rather than to seek solutions in the adoption of conclusions and decisions instead of the authorized self-management organs, delegate assemblies and their organs. For this would strengthen the position of those who usurp the self-management rights of working people and would hinder the functioning and further development of self-management and the delegate system, and this would make the League of Communists and other socialist forces increasingly less efficient in carrying out their role and responsibility in the self-management and political system.

Mikulic also spoke about the theses on the "interference" and "noninterference" of the League of Communists in the "affairs and jurisdictions" of self-managing organs and institutions of the political system, by which an attempt was made to move the League of Communists onto the fringes of social and political life.

The League of Communists should exert an influence on resolving and eliminating problems by having communists work together with all the working people and fight to ensure that the working people have the decisive word in self-managing organizations and communities.

In this context, Mikulic also spoke about the phenomenon of exponents of the ideology of pseudoliberal rightwing (national chauvinists and unitarists, Stalinist-dogmatic elements, remanants and champions of bourgeois society and techno-bureaucracy) as well as of ultra-leftwing petit-bourgeois anachronisms which were manifested most at the time when certain difficulties and stagnations in the development of self-management appeared in the socio-economic life.

At the meeting in Ohrid, Mikulic also spoke of the tasks of communists in the sphere of all-people's defense and social self-protection, determined by institutional solutions, as well as of the responsibility of the League of Communists for the defense of the achievements and goals of our revolution. As opposed to these established attitudes, the League of Communists is not directly responsible for the resolution of many other concrete issues dealt with by self-managing and other organs, and for the decisions which they make on a daily basis. Mikulic also said that, by proceeding from the principled attitudes and policy of the League of Communists, members of the League of Communists are free to propound their views and proposals concerning the resolution of these and other issues in their self-managing organizations and communities.

However, Mikulic concluded, one often hears it said that the attitudes of the organs of the League of Communists are not specific and thus the communists allegedly do not know what they should fight for. Instead of giving an answer to these views I would say that I consider a communist as a creative person, a fighter and revolutionary who fights in all circumstances for his duty. It is absurd to think that attitudes can be adopted which will be applied in the same way in all organizations of the League of Communists.

MEETING STRESSES MARXIST TEACHING IN SCHOOLS

LD171130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Excerpt] Ohrid, 16 Feb (TANJUG)--Executive secretaries of republican and provincial League of Communists organizations, chairmen of commissions for ideological and theoretical work and directors of Marxist centers discussed today the work of the "Week of Marxist Discussions 81".

The meeting considered various issues including Marxist centers in preparation for the forthcoming congresses and adopted a program of activity for the "Socijalisticka Knjiga" society.

The introductory report on the work of the "Week of Marxist Discussions 81" and on the forthcoming activity of Marxist centers was submitted by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

Taking part in the discussion, Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, noted that the "Week of Marxist Discussions 81" was the first very successful attempt and only the beginning of a series of similar meetings which are to be organized every year. Future meetings are to be preceded by consultative meetings in republics and provinces with similar subjects and participants so that a better insight is achieved, not merely into a very significant sphere of Marxist study but also into the development of theoretical thought. In talks on the study of Marxism in schools the schoolchildren should also take part. It is necessary to hear their views and assessments of this tuition.

In view of the benefit and significance of the existing exchange of views and experiences as well as the discussion of other issues on the development of socialist self-management, issues which call for constant theoretical research and illumination, it is necessary, Mojsov stressed, that we have as many meetings as possible on various themes and topics. It is realistic for us to expect from them a significant contribution in the promotion of theoretical thought and self-managing practice on the one hand, and the completion of certain existing efforts in research and further development of social sciences, on the other. In assessing the results of the "Week of Marxist Discussions 81," Mojsov stressed that an insight into the study of Marxism has shown that this study can not be left to uncontrolled development. The study is a long-term task which we shall constantly face.

It is necessary to maintain constant communication with the teachers of Marxism in every respect so that they sense the attention of the League of Communists and that they know they are not left to their own devices. Constant meetings with the teachers of Marxism are necessary because, in addition to a useful exchange of views and experiences, they will contribute to overcoming certain isolationism in the education system.

Mojsov stressed that a goal of this meeting is to link theory and practice while joint participation and talks by teachers of Marxism and theoreticians of Marxism can yield a whole series of positive results. This meeting, as the first one in a series, represents the beginning which will make it possible for us to have a constant insight into the practice, the results and achievements in the study of Marxism and will at the same time represent a significant incentive in the development of the theoretical thought.

In his introductory report, Drulovic pointed out that Marxist centers can do a lot so that the documents being prepared for the forthcoming congresses and conferences of the League of Communists are as meaningful as possible. They can contribute to organizing ideological discussions on the eve of the congresses as well as deliberations within the framework of the League of Communists and society.

Speaking about the need for greater action, Drulovic emphasized the hope that every member of the League of Communists feels a part of the collective effort, of being a "collective intellectual" and not that the League of Communists is divided into one section which practises school-type forms of work and passive learning on the one hand, and into another section which theorizes without much sense of reality, on the other.

Since we cannot consider consciousness as something which is outside the struggle for the further democratization of the system, our ideological actions should not only consider negative aspects in the press, in the public and at meetings but should also embrace socioeconomic relations in associated labor, he said.

LCY'S DRAGOSAVAC INTERVIEWED ON DOMESTIC CONDITIONS

AU152134 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Feb 81 p 7

[Ranko Djukic report on interview with Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, granted to POLITIKA--date and place not given; capitalized passages published in boldface in a boxed-in space]

[Text] General agreement exists that the political situation in our country is good. Naturally, no one thinks there are no problems and that the situation could not and should not be better.

It is precisely for this reason that we have pointed out, rather critically, certain vital elements of the economic situation of the market. You know that conjecture and even speculation existed in the world as to what would happen to Yugoslavia after Tito's death. After the year of experience with the work of collective leadership those conjectures and doubts were replaced in some places by secret hopes that something would happen in Yugoslavia and that the collective leadership would not successfully perform its function.

This was emphasized in an interview with POLITIKA's journalists by Dr Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in reply to the first of many questions put to him. Dr Dusan Dragosavac added that the favorable assessment of the political situation in our country is based on the results achieved in developing the society's material production forces and socialist self-managing social relations, on the rather high level of growth of social product and standard of living in the past 5-year period, and on a significant improvement of the society's social structure through a relatively high level of employment in the social sector. All this occurred under conditions of an intensified crisis in international political and economic relations.

The Correctness of our Orientation Toward Self-Management Is Being Confirmed

We implemented our 5-year plan with an annual average rate of growth of social product of the entire economy of 5.7 percent, and the result of this was an increase in national income by nearly a third, Dr Dragosavac continued. Over half of personal incomes are earned from regular jobs in the social sector. The personal standard of living increased at an annual rate of 4.5 percent, and the social standard at the rate of 6.6 percent. The consumption of food products, particularly those which are typical for a higher standard of living, has increased considerably. True, in that period we had a rather high increase in prices, a high inflation, and this is a serious current problem. Last year, the increase in the standard of living was insignificant, about 1 percent overall. However, a significant increase in the standard of living of those categories of people employed outside the social sector of the economy was noted, as well as of those in the social sector who earned income in addition to their regular jobs. At the same time, a significant drop in the standard of living of those working people who earn their personal income exclusively from their regular jobs in the social sector of the economy was noted. It is this part of the working people who made the greatest contribution to economic stabilization.

Although we have various problems in employment, the number of employed is constantly increasing. The social sector of the economy employs 5.73 million workers. The number of pensioners is 1,608,000, while over 700,000 people are employed abroad. When we add to this those employed in the private sector of the economy and other private professions, we obtain a high number of employed population, or those who earn their income from the social sector of the economy. [sentence as published] The problem of shortage of labor in certain activities and regions exists. At the same time, a surplus in certain professions exists, and this intensifies the problem of education reform and the value of production and creative work.

The League of Communists and all socialist forces are waging a broad struggle for economic stabilization. Certain results are also being achieved in this respect.

It is of great importance--and all those who view us with good intentions admit this to us, Dr Dragosavac continues--that security prevails in Yugoslavia, that we have developed the quality of all peoples and nationalities, that through the system of self-management the working man is increasingly becoming a factor in the decisionmaking in all social affairs. Thus, the correctness of our orientation toward self-management, toward a socialization of state functions, is being confirmed. However, it is a good thing that with the socialization of functions, or precisely because of the socialization of functions, the state has been strengthened in relation to the class enemy, either from outside or within. The enemy did not succeed in organizing any significant activity.

This certainly is due to our broad political activity, work of the pertinent services, and even more and precisely due to the working people and citizens who are broadly included in the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection, people and citizens who jealously guard their socialist self-managing system.

ALIBI FOR HATRED

THERE ARE INDIVIDUALS WHO UNDER THE EXCUSE OF THE "USUAL" VERBAL POLITICAL OFFENSES, IN FACT SEEK AN ALIBI FOR INCITING RELIGIOUS, RACIAL AND NATIONAL HATRED, ALL OF WHICH IS A CRIMINAL ACT ACCORDING TO OUR LAWS. WE ARE, AS IS WELL KNOWN, A MULTINATIONAL COUNTRY, WITH SEVERAL NATIONS AND CONFESSIONS. FOR THIS REASON WE ARE VERY SENSITIVE TO OFFENSES OF THIS KIND. LIKEWISE, IN THEORETICAL DISCUSSIONS AN ARTIFICIAL QUESTION OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE INTELLIGENTSIA AND THE PARTY IS RAISED HERE AND THERE, INSTEAD OF MAKING THE REAL CRITERION THE ATTITUDE OF EVERY INTELLECTUAL, WORKER, PEASANT AND OTHER CITIZEN TOWARD THE REVOLUTION, SOCIALISM AND SELF-MANAGEMENT.

THROUGH THE PROCESS OF A WITHERING AWAY OF THE STATE AND THE CLASSES, THE EQUALITY OF THE WORKING PEOPLE IN ASSOCIATED LABOR IS BEING REALIZED, REGARDLESS OF WHETHER MANUAL OR INTELLECTUAL WORKERS ARE INVOLVED, THUS OVERCOMING THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND INTELLECTUAL WORK. OUR CURRENT LEADERSHIP, TOO, INCLUDING THE PARTY LEADERSHIP, PLACES MORE EMPHASIS ON THE QUESTION OF A BROADER PARTICIPATION OF WORKERS FROM THE COMMUNE TO THE FEDERATION, BECAUSE THEY ARE FEWER THAN THE INTELLECTUAL WORKERS. THE LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS HAS NO NEED TO INTERFERE IN THE INDIVIDUAL DIRECTIONS OF CREATIVE WORK, BUT WE ARE SENSITIVE IF SOMEBODY TRIES TO USE THIS TO EXACERBATE CHAUVINISM. THIS MUST BE ENERGETICALLY OPPOSED.

MENTIONING THE NAMES OF DRAGISA VASIC, MILE BUDAK AND STEPINAC, DR DRAGOSAVAC ADDED THAT WITH "THEIR INTELLECTUAL" WORK AND ACTIVITY, WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF ACTIVITY OF THE NATIONALIST-CLERICALIST ORGANIZATION, THEY EDUCATED THOSE WHO MURDERED EN MASSE CHILDREN, OLD MEN, WOMEN AND ALL OTHERS UNDER THE PRETEXT OF CARRYING OUT THE NATION'S AND GOD'S DUTY.

THE INDIVIDUALS WHO ARE SEEKING PROTECTION ARE ALSO DOING THIS, IN FACT, TO LEGALIZE SUCH ACTIVITY. HOWEVER, THE QUESTION OF A NATIONAL, ETHNIC AND RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IS FOR US A PERMANENT PROGRAMMATIC ORIENTATION AND OUR REVOLUTIONARY ACHIEVEMENT. THERE ARE AND CAN BE NO DILEMMAS HERE.

Dr Dragosavac stressed that our system of socialist self-management is capable of developing successfully. In the future as well, we will be able to overcome all difficulties by a more consistent development of self-management, our foreign policy, the brotherhood and unity of our peoples and nationalities, and by realizing the unity of our domestic and foreign policy.

There Are Leaderships Which Accept Economic Stabilization in Words Only

[Question] Is there still a considerable part of expanded reproduction that is state property, or that the state is in a position to vitally influence?

[Answer] This is true, despite the broad process of socialization, about which I have already commented, Dr Dragosavac continued. Banks are also involved in this, as well as the alliances with banks, and all this leads to the fact that discussions in the delegate assemblies are frequently held more as discussions among states, and less as discussions of associated labor, and this also has negative consequences. It is not accidental that we advocate a firmer linkage of associaged labor, although we have no illusions that this will be realized overnight, that the state's influence will vanish. In this connection there are also some outside difficulties. For instance, in 1973, we allocated 10 percent of our income from exports for oil imports, while last year this percentage totaled as much as 40 percent. We are large importers of raw materials, and then of technology, whose prices "increased" more rapidly than that of oil. We also imported food.

Our economic policy reacted late to the complex world economic situation. With this year's session of the LCY Central Committee, we have created a more favorable climate. The delegate assemblies and executive councils made a number of useful moves in the economic field.

[Question] Views are also being heard among the people that the problem of responsibility in our society must be intensified?

[Answer] The problem of responsibility is very important, but also complex, and calls for a broader review, Dr Dragosavac stressed. It was necessary to calm down the great surge in investment and other kinds of expenditures, to understand the total seriousness of the situation and the inevitability of a change in behavior. A large number of cadres accept the policy of economic stabilization, but the number of those who support it in words, but who continue to work in the old way is not small. We must make additional efforts in this direction, including removing certain disproportions in economic development that have obviously occurred. We must pursue a policy as far as possible of economical imports and large and economical exports. In this connection, the priority in plans must be given to the economy's supply of producer goods and satisfying the people's basic needs.

Excessive Demands on Resources for Investments

At the beginning of the first year of the new plan, which is being considered as a stabilizing plan, there is much antistabilization behavior, particularly in the price sector. There are excessive demands on resources for investments in connection with the deliveries of goods from current production, under the excuse of "correcting disproportions." Thus, in fact, disproportions are being made that neglect the man and self-management, and have a negative effect on economic stabilization. This must be corrected by economic policy measures and by a different behavior of communists and the working people and self-managers.

We must also count on difficulties in connection with food, because in recent years the world population has been increasing considerably faster than overall food production. We must strive to economize with oil, replace oil with domestic sources of energy wherever economical, and concentrate on a greater production of food, not solely from the viewpoint of feeding ourselves but also from the viewpoint of exports. And when here and there the question of our indebtedness abroad is raised, as to whether we will be able to meet our obligations on time, we must openly state that we have debts, that we used some of the credits in an inadequate manner, but that we are capable of meeting our obligations toward foreign countries on time.

Continuing the interview, Dr Dragosavac stressed that in our country we must create, and this certainly will not be an easy or quick task, foreign currency reserves so as to also ensure a foreign currency market. Until we do this, we will have difficulties because of the double currency in domestic payments, and because of the insufficient attractiveness of the dinar. All this influences increased inflation.

I will not deal much with certain malicious claims made in some capitalist and also socialist countries that it is nearly a disaster that we fulfilled our 5-year plan at 1 percent below that we planned. In my view, it would have been better for us had we fulfilled the last 5-year plan at a somewhat lower rate, while at the same time ensuring more stable and qualitative relations of economic operations.

We Could Have Saved Hundreds of Millions of Dollars

[Question] According to a calculation, in the course of the last year, Yugoslavs made over 20 million state border crossings, not counting local border traffic crossings. This certainly is a sign of our openness, but also results in serious economic consequences. Could you please comment on this.

[Answer] True, even much richer countries than ours do not have such a high number of border crossings.

If every one of them took out only the 1,500 dinars allowed by law, this amounts to over $1 billion. It is a great thing that we have opened our borders, that our peoples can easily obtain passports and that they can travel abroad freely. This should not be restricted by any administrative measures, but economic policy could influence this in accordance with the goals of economic stabilization. Nobody has yet calculated how many of our citizens went abroad to buy coffee, detergents, medicines and other "small things." Had we had a sufficient supply of these goods on the domestic market, we would have saved hundreds of millions of dollars. For instance: We have developed our seaside tourism to a great extent, but our mountain tourism, with the exception of Slovenia, is lagging, although in both kinds of tourism we still have great reserves. Our people go in large numbers to ski abroad although there are very good skiing conditions in our country.

Our network of economic and diplomatic-consular missions abroad is still too large and uneconomical. The economic missions mostly deal with imports. Sometimes they compete with one another and make conditions worse for the sale of our goods and services on the foreign market. Likewise, we are still uneconomical with official travel abroad, whether it is involved with work organizations, state organs, sociopolitical organizations, social activities and so forth. The network of correspondents of our public media abroad should also be more evently distributed and economical.

ABOUT PUBLIC MEDIA

ASKED TO STATE HIS VIEWS ON THE FULFILLMENT OF THE PUBLIC INFORMATION MEDIA'S ROLE IN OUR SOCIETY, DR DUSAN DRAGOSAVAC SAID, AMONG OTHER THINGS:

"OBVIOUS PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE AS REGARDS THE SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT AND THE INFORMATIVE CHARACTER OF ALL OUR PUBLIC MEDIA. HOWEVER, EVEN GREATER ACTIVITY IS NEEDED IN THIS SPHERE, JUST AS IN ALL OTHER SPHERES, ESPECIALLY IN UNCOVERING THE REASONF FOR CERTAIN SHORTCOMINGS AND IN POINTING OUT THE WAYS TO SOLVE PROBLEMS RANGING FROM MATERIAL-TECHNICAL TO IDEOLOGICAL-POLITICAL ONES. OF COURSE, THAT IS NOT ONLY A MATTER FOR THE JOURNALISTS BUT ALSO FOR ALL OTHERS WHO, IN ONE OR ANOTHER WAY, ARE FACTORS IN THE INFORMATION SYSTEM.

"WE SHOULD BE MORE CRITICAL AS REGARDS THE TREATMENT OF CERTAIN FOREIGN TOPICS, ESPECIALLY WHEN THE LEADERSHIP OF CERTAIN PERSONAGES OF THE INDIVIDUAL COUNTRIES ARE DISCUSSED IN A TACTLESS MANNER, SOMETHING THAT DOES OCCUR AT TIMES IN SOME OF OUR MEDIA. WE STRIVE TO WIN AS MANY FRIENDS AS POSSIBLE, AND IT WOULD BE WELL IF WE ALL TOOK THAT INTO CONSIDERATION, BECAUSE TO ACT MORE RESPONSIBLY IS TO ACT IN THE SPIRIT OF SOCIALIZATION OF OUR FOREIGN POLICY."

Linking Associated Labor Instead of State Instructions

[Question] How do you appraise the results achieved so far in the sphere of self-managing agreements and social accords?

[Answer] Despite difficulties, we have sufficient grounds to be satisfied in this respect. An agreement has been reached on the basic accords connected with adopting the medium-term development plan, including among other things the accord on financing the all-people's defense and other accords such as the one on the development of undeveloped regions. Whereas there have been no difficulties in connection with the former, there have been quarrels and differences in views regarding the latter. The agreements achieved are of considerable political importance for us. We certainly still face the task of advancing associated labor to a position where it will link together more quickly and become more efficient, and of ensuring that the state instructions will find as little expression as possible in this sphere.

[Question] The population's vigilance as regards possible hostile activities was naturally more pronounced in our country during Comrade Tito's illness and in connection with his death. The enemy recoiled before that impervious wall of fraternized peoples and nationalities. Can it be said that the enemy has now again initiated certain actions?

[Answer] Recently certain so-called humanitarian organizations in the world have raised the question of human rights in our country. Naturally, that is a serious world problem, and there is probably no country in the world that has finally, completely and humanely solved it. We strive for that. However, it is evident that this question is usually raised with the aim of thwarting some serious political actions of ours in that field, and it is in this connection that the alliances between certain forces abroad and at home find their expression. If you consider who raises these questions, like, for instance, the question of amnesty for political prisoners and the like, you can easily conclude that one time it is the Cominformists and another time it is various nationalists, and in the last analysis such an amnesty would amount to an amnesty of the Chetnik, Ustasha and Cominformist movements. Thus, what is involved here are not people who are ready to abandon their digressions, and who wish to be constructively included in our social system. After all, for these the possibility for rehabilitation is always there and amnesties are regularly granted. That certainly does not imply that no mistakes have been made in this respect, but such mistakes can be corrected within our system and not by pressures from abroad.

Further answering the same question, Dr Dragosavac continued:

Let us consider the example of polemics in our newspapers and journals. You have seen how some individuals received [articles by] Suvar and later Nandor Major. They received Major in the same way, and they attached the same labels to him. The impression is that everything was done only because he is a member of the party leadership and because he conducted polemics in accordance with the party course. However, we must not be afraid of that. We must even more resolutely enter such struggles. What we need is a dialogue, but a correct, well-argued and democratic dialogue in the right place; that is, in the Socialist Alliance, in all parts of the front of progressive socialist forces, in its forums and in the press, in journals. Thus we will settle many important questions of class structure of our society, of property, of self-management, of the delegate system and so forth.

What Do Certain Recent "Cases" Indicate?

[Question] The 12th LCY Congress is to be held in the middle of next year. Much is expected of it. What do you think about that?

[Answer] As regards implementing the LCY program, we consider that meeting as "the congress of continuity." We anticipate that the forthcoming third congress of self-managers will provide an important step forward in preparations for the LCY congress. On this occasion I do not want to discuss at any length the possible changes in our organization within the League of Communists. Discussions about that have already begun, a commission has been formed and the entire matter is still to be considered from a broader viewpoint. In my opinion, we must even more develop the role of the Central Committee and its executive organ, something that, however, does not jeopardize the work of individuals in certain positions, ranging from that of president, secretary and so on. On the contrary, they will even more successfully perform their duties within the framework of more highly developed collective work and collective and personal responsibility. Constructive discussions will be held about all that, and it must be believed that the right solutions will be found.

Answering questions about certain occurrences of bureaucratization in the League of Communists, Dr Dragosavac said:

I think that we must clearly realize that the party is not immune to these and other negative phenomena. After all, we communists live in a society and not somewhere outside it. What is essential in this connection is, first of all, to be aware of that and, secondly, what is more difficult, to find a method of successfully struggling against the negative phenomena in our ranks. Certain recently uncovered "cases" also have indicated certain shortcomings in self-management and in relations in the individual communities, a lack of systematic ideological-political work, open discussions, criticisms of shortcomings and so forth. It is in this respect that the [2 October 1972] letter of Comrade Tito and the Executive Bureau is very topical today, and will remain so for a long time.

We must clearly see that there will continue to be individuals who abuse their position, but it is our permanent obligation to continue to perfect our self-managing political system, be vigilant against such phenomena and become increasingly capable of perceiving them in good time and effectively suppressing them.

CONFERENCE URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST 'ENEMY ACTIVITY'

LD180008 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 17 Feb 81

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Feb (TANJUG)--Social self-protection needs to become an integral part of the everyday practice of all working people, their culture at work, their attitude and the realization of tasks relating to the further development and promotion of self-management relations. The level of consciousness and activity achieved must not only be maintained, but further developed and perfected. This is one of the conclusions of the conference of basic League of Communist organizations in the organs and organizations of the federation, which was held today to agree on specific tasks on the basis of the recent consultative meeting on all-people's defense and social self-protection in the organs and organizations of the federation.

The proposed conclusions lay particular emphasis on the significance of vigilance and responsibility by all working people in the organs and organizations of the federation, where much information and many facts of significance to the whole country are acquired. Therefore, the training of working people to carry out tasks of social self-protection and all-people's defense and the consistent implementation of the normative acts in this sphere remain the constant task of communists in the organs and organizations of the federation.

The conclusions and the discussion emphasized that social self-protection and all-people's defense need to be a function of the development of socialist self-management and that they must be viewed as a whole in this light, and not as some separate part of our system. The realization of plan tasks, of economic stabilization, economy of budget resources, ideo-political education, information activity in good time and the elimination of weaknesses encountered are all directly connected with the realization of social self-protection. Special vigilance by communists and other working people must, naturally, be present because of increased activity by enemy forces.

The conference today also adopted an orientation program and plan of activities for basic League of Communist organizations in the organs and organizations of the federation, as well as a plan of work relating to ideological and political training and Marxist education this year.

BELGRADE LCY HOLDS SESSION ON POLITICAL REPORT

LD161618 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 16 Feb 81

[Text] The first session of the LCY Central Committee commission for working out the political report on the work of the LCY Central Committee and the basic characteristics of LCY activity in the period between the 11th and 12th LCY Congresses, was held today in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Stane Dolanc. At the session, views were exchanged on the character and content of this significant congress document. The early preparation of the political report, as well as of drafts for the other congress documents, will enable the membership, basic organizations and organs of the League of Communists to take active and direct part in the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and the formulation of LCY policy.

The political report, as was emphasized by Stane Dolanc in his introductory speech and in the discussion between the commission members, should assess the results of League of Communists activity on the realization of the decisions and tasks of the 11th LCY Congress, in particular those which were underlined in resolutions, Comrade Tito's report and Comrade Kardelj's study entitled: "Directions of the Development of the Political System of Socialist Self-Management."

The report must consider critically our whole practice and the action of the communists in all areas of life in society, not neglecting the many difficulties and confrontations with topical problems from the everyday life of working people. Significant attention will be devoted to the development of socialist self-management, socioeconomic relations, material development and in particular to the realization of the economic stabilization policy. The report will sum up the results and experiences of the development and functioning of the political system of socialist self-management and, in this context, the place, role and work of all subjective socialist forces in society.

A separate section in the report will be devoted to the realization of the ideological and political role of the League of Communists, the strengthening of ideopolitical and action unity, the organization of communists and the building up of internal democratic relations. There will also be discussion of the policy on admission of members, the social structure, ideopolitical training and Marxist education of the membership and cadre policy. The report will also contain an assessment of the work of the LCY Central Committee and its organs.

The political report will analyze and assess the topical international situation, international position and foreign policy of the SFRY and LCY cooperation with other parties and movements.

The commission has formed seven working groups. It was agreed that on the basis of today's discussion, proposals and suggestions, a final concept of the political report should be formed and that the writing of the text should begin immediately.

In the discussion it was emphasized that the political report needs to be clear and specific and should present openly what has really been done and what results have been achieved, what was good and what was not good, so that nothing is embellished, rather that work is assessed critically, with successes being presented, as well as weaknesses, problems, difficulties and resistance identified. In the view of the commission members, the political report should also designate the main directions of ideopolitical action in society, and should help to stimulate our current work so that in the preparations for the congress the whole of the League of Communists might be mobilized, as well as all subjective forces in society, all working people and citizens, in the struggle to solve topical social tasks, particularly in implementing the economic stabilization policy and strengthening self-management democratic relations and practice in society.

APPEALS FOR AMNESTY FOR POLITICAL PRISONERS REJECTED

LD162136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1440 GMT 16 Feb 81

["Who Needs Changes in the Criminal Law"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Feb (TANJUG)--Recently, the foreign press has been reporting various initiatives for changing the SFRY criminal law and for passing a law on an amnesty. The reference is to "papers" which demand changes in the SFRY criminal law, while petitions by "citizens of the Socialist Republic of Croatia" and by a group of citizens in Belgrade demand the adoption of an amnesty law.

Initiatives by working people and citizens have always been considered in our country to be a component part of self-management rights and have been encouraged as being welcome in order to revise the best possible and adequate solutions for the further democratic development of our society and its institutions. The powers to trigger off initiatives have therefore been incorporated into many legislative acts, including our highest law--the SFRY Constitution.

Making use precisely of this fact and as a result of a general social tendency toward the development of democracy and of the emancipation of labor and men, hundreds of initiatives, ideas and proposals have been arriving from various quarters and continue to arrive unceasingly, ranging from the basic organizations of associated labor and various institutions to individuals and groups of citizens. Our whole delegate system is organized to make it possible for our working people and citizens to make the greatest possible direct contribution to the adoption of all political decisions in our society. Such practice has already affirmed itself and is producing significant and positive results.

Among these daily initiatives and proposals three, which reached our top organs, are different from others by their content and intentions. A small group of political opponents, which started this initiative, has used this opportunity to launch a crude attack on our system, skillfully using the signatures of a certain number of honest people who have been deceived or who have not seen in time through the actual intentions of the "architects" of these initiatives.

But first things first. The initiative to pass the law changing the SFRY criminal law demands that a part of the sentence which prohibits "malicious and untrue presentation of sociopolitical conditions in the country" should be deleted from Article 133 which speaks of hostile propaganda. In other words, the organizers of this action demand that they and those who share their views should be allowed, without punishment, to represent maliciously and untruly the sociopolitical conditions in the country. They demand that our society should accept as a good intention what they deliberately do with ill intention: to undermine the foundations of our brotherhood and unity and of our self-management socialist relations, and that in order to do so a deliberate and false representation of sociopolitical conditions in the country should be acknowledged as being the truth. They go so far as to claim that this would be "in the general socialist interest"! Yes, this would be in somebody's interest but it would not be in the interest of our socialist self-management society which resolved with this law that hostile activity of this kind should be punished in an appropriate way.

It is easy to fathom out in whose interest this is when one bears in mind the fact that all these petitions have also been sent to reactionary quarters abroad, who have hastened to organize a hullabaloo against Yugoslavia as an allegedly undemocratic country, slandering it for arresting people for even the minutest free thought, and saying that its prisons are full of political detainees, etc. The initiatives which produce these kind of consequences can only be interpreted as a deliberate intention to organize a campaign to discredit the high esteem which Yugoslavia enjoys in the world.

Those who profess concern for our democratic freedoms close their eyes to the fact that Yugoslavia ranks among the European countries with the smallest number of political detainees. A total of 172 people were serving prison sentences for political criminal acts in November 1980 which most eloquently speaks of the pointlessness of the campaign being now conducted. And here is another fact: Since the SFRY criminal law came into force on 1 July 1977, up to 15 November 1980, 162 people had been charged with a criminal act of hostile propaganda under Article 133 of the criminal law. Only 25 people out of this number were charged with untrue and malicious representation of the sociopolitical conditions in our country.

The other two "initiatives" refer to the adoption of a law on amnesty. The texts are identical, word-for-word and similar in terms of their intent, with the difference that the proposers from Croatia seek an amnesty for all political acts while those from Belgrade--36 signatories--seek the same for "verbal" offenses. The text compiled in Croatia, with 43 signatories, was originally identical to the one from Belgrade, and it was signed as such, but the organizers of this action later changed this text and introduced the demand for an amnesty "for all acts of a political nature" instead of only for "verbal" offenses.

The acceptance of these demands would mean that our society would cease to have the assistance of criminal charges to protect itself against counterrevolutionary actions threatening our social system, murders and violence, armed rebellions, sabotage, terrorism, destruction of important industrial installations, espionage and the like, including criminal offenses where charges are mandatory arising as they do from the international obligations of our country.

The organizers and the initiators of all these three papers, if we exclude the group of deceived and manipulated citizens, are the enemies of our society who are well known to everyone: nationalists, anarcho-liberals and supporters of the "mass movement" in 1971. Both those from Belgrade and those from Zagreb have so far taken advantage of everything to sully the reputation of Yugoslavia, its internal political system and its international prestige. They tried to include in these new hostile actions as many Yugoslav intellectuals and cultural and social workers as possible. However, they contrived to gather only 100 or so signatures of which two-thirds are the organizers of the action themselves--among them there are people who have been sentenced for political criminal acts--and one-third are citizens who have been deceived because they did not know what the actual background to these initiatives was.

In their "democratic drive" for "general social" interests and the creation of an atmosphere of "mutual trust and dialogue"--as they pompously state--they were not ashamed about the two following facts:

First, in the struggle to give life to their ideas they included many rightwing reactionary media abroad in denigrating Yugoslavia, fighting in so doing against their own country. We have always known the true name for everything and for those who (?work) against their own country and the people and their interests with the aim of reactionaries and rightwingers abroad;

Second, they were also not ashamed that they came forward with their basically hostile ideas and stands, with which they wish to extend the scope of anarchy, terrorism, espionage, sabotage, organized activity against the interests of the working class, of the socialist system, of the state and the like, during the illness of President Tito and immediately after his death thinking, perhaps, that their moment had arrived. This element alone is sufficient to realize their evil and immoral intentions which give rise to a profound and lasting dismay by all our working people and citizens.

Basically speaking, the protagonists of these ideas act in the name of the forces defeated in the national liberation struggle and the revolution and during the period of the construction of socialism in our country. They are bothered by the basic values and achievements of our revolution and by the legal instruments which protect these achievements. This is why no compromises of this kind can be made with them. It has been learned that the aforementioned demands have been rejected as legally and politically unacceptable. For all these reasons it was only normal to expect this to happen.

BRIEFS

MACEDONIAN SAWP SESSION--Skopje, 17 Feb (TANJUG)--At today's session, chaired by Krste Markovski, the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Presidium adopted a report on socio-political activity in public discussion of the draft amendments to the SFRY Constitution and the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. At today's session the candidature of Krste Markovski to be a member of the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the SAWPY was ratified. The candidature of Janko Todorovski for the post of chairman of the Macedonian SAWP Republican Conference Section for Foreign Policy was also ratified. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1159 GMT 17 Feb 81 LD]